THE MORNING STAR

RECEIVES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF

THE UNITED PRESS

—AND—

The Southern Associated Press.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—March 13.

Sun Rises	6.14 A M
Sun Sets	6.06 P M
Day's Length	11 h 53 m
High Water at Southport	7 01 A M
High Water at Wilmington	8 44 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 13.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 36°; 8 p. m., 43°; maximum, 47°; minimum, 36°; mean 43°.

Rainfall for the day, .01; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.23

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair; northwesterly winds.

The hurricane has continued northeast to the Gulf of St Lawrence. The weather has cleared in the Lake regions and New England; it is generally clear in all districts east of the Rocky mountains, except the lower Mississippi valley. An area of high pressure overlies the region west of the Mississippi, its center in South Dakota.

For Friday, a continuance of fair and cold weather is indicated for the districts east of the Mississippi river; west of the Mississippi, fair and warmer weather will prevail.

OUTLINES

The cause of the recent decline in Southern Railway stocks and bonds was due to the sale of securities by members of the syndicate formed to underwrite the Richmond reorganization plan. —— Arthur Daestrow, who killed his wife and child in St. Louis two years ago, has been sentenced to be hanged on April 23d. —— A clothing firm in Columbus, Ohio, and one in Indianapolis, Ind., have made assignments. —— English War Office officials know nothing of the report that English officers have offered their services to Spain in case of a war with the United States. —— The body of Wm. Lane was found in Neuse river, near Newbern; he had been missing since February 14th. —— Mrs. Fannie Ivey, of Raleigh, aged 73 years, was burned to death. —— The protest against the action of Congress being circulated for signatures of commercial houses in Havana nearly created a riot there; many houses refusing to sign were threatened, others signed under duress. —— The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* reports that the activity in industrial enterprises in the South continues unabated. —— Gen. Weyler's proclamation providing for confiscation of the property of those inactive or passive in aid of the rebellion is bitterly denounced by the Cubans; Maceo has reentered the province of Havana; Spanish troops compel unarmed citizens to stand in front of them to prevent an attack by insurgents. —The Kentucky Legislature held another stormy session yesterday. —— The President returned to Washington yesterday from his hunting trip. —— Senator Hill addressed the Senate in opposition to the Cuban belligerency resolutions; in the House, Mr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, supported Dupont's claim in the contested election case from Delaware. —— Yesterday's New York markets—Money on call easy at 3@3½ per cent.; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3 per cent.; cotton was quiet; middling gulf 8c; middling 7⅜c; Southern flour dull, easy and unchanged; common to extra fair $2.40@$3 good to choice $3.00@3 30; wheat—spot fairly active and easier; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 79@79¼c; afloat 80¼@80¾c; corn—spot dull and firm, No. 2 at elevator 89c, afloat 40c, spirits turpentine dull but steady at 29@29½c; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.70@1.75.

Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, has been seduced at last and has consented to accept the nomination for Governor if he is nominated.

If Gen. Gomez would inform Gen. Weyler as to his plans he would confer a great favor on Gen. Weyler and save that warrior much mental labor.

King Menelek, of Abyssinia, shows a disposition to be generous with the Italians since he has got 'em down and offers to arbitrate the dispute and leave it to the King of Belgium.

The President of Princeton College says that burning of the young King of Spain in effigy by the students was only a lark. Of course when they were thus symbolically roasting the boy King they didn't it for a sure enough roast.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew says we have been electing lawyers to the Presidency nearly every time and thinks we should give the bankers one chance by electing Mr. Morton. But again there are rather too many lawyers pitted against the banker.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVH.—NO. 147. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,827

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

Some time ago it was announced that Mr. Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Georgia, had won the $10,000 prize offered by the Chicago *Record* for the best "story of mystery," competition open to the authors of the world. The Atlanta *Journal* has purchased the right to publish this story contemporaneously with its publication in the *Record*, publication to begin Monday, March 23d. The mystery in the story is not developed until the last chapter. After the publication of fifty-seven chapters the *Journal* will suspend the publication for a week, to give its readers a chance to guess the solution of the mystery, which will be revealed in the concluding chapter, and will reward the best guesser with a prize of $50 in gold. Here is a chance for the guessers. The *Journal* will be sent for the five weeks through which the story will run for 50 cents.

Senator Chandler can't understand why it takes 353 employes to attend to the needs of 90 Senators and why a Senator who gets $5,000 a year should have attendance that costs $5,355 a year. Perhaps the Senator overlooks the fact that the Senators have a good many relatives, dependents and friends that they want to provide with soft snaps, and hence the large number of employes, &c. What's the use of being a Senator if one can't have something?

According to the figuring of the London *Economist*, the Cuban fracas is costing Spain $5,000,000 a month, and she hasn't got right well into it yet. At this rate how long can a bankrupt Government hold out? Weyler had better issue some more proclamations commanding the insurgents to quit fighting, put up their guns and machetes and disperse.

A story is published that Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York, recently had $20,000 stolen from him by one of his employes, and when his son wanted to have the thief proscuted the old man said that a man who was smart enough to beat him out of $20,000 shouldn't be in a jail but in Wall street.

According to statistics recently published the twelve leading crops of the South in 1894 were worth $773,408,143. The twelve leading crops of the whole country were worth $1,100,965,673. This makes the crops of that year for the South worth more than half the total for the whole country.

And now they are discovering that St. John Boyle, whom the "sound money" Republicans are running for Senator from Kentucky, toyed a little too much with silver previous to his nomination. It seems right hard to find a fellow in Kentucky who hasn't a pretty big streak of silver in him.

That $18,000 gold find by a farmer, which started from Randolph county in this State sometime ago is going the rounds. They have the lucky man now located within six miles of Fort Valley, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. O'CONNOR—Bank stock wanted.
WORTH & WORTH—Seed potatoes.
JAS D NUTT—Don't wait for the rush.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. M. Morris, of New York, is stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. R. W. Wescott has returned from a visit to Bladen county.

— Mr. T. H. Hales, of Elizabethtown, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Julius S. Joyner, of Baltimore, was in the city yesterday, a guest of The Purcell.

— Mr. Jas. W. McLauchlin, of Raiford, N. C., was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. Jas. E. Taylor, of Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell,

— Mr. W. H. Leonard, residing at Kelly's Cove, who was thrown from a horse and severely hurt a short time ago, has recovered from his injuries.

— Mr. H. D. Springer and Mr. Samuel J Springer, who have been on a visit to relatives in Philadelphia, Pa., have returned, much pleased with their visit.

— Messrs. J. D. Johnson, of Garland; J. M. Shipman, Clarkton; L. T. Beattie, Bladen county; E. S. Bannerman Gravel Hill, and L. P. Tatum, Dawson's Landing, were in the city yesterday on a business visit.

— Messrs. T. A. Hunter, Greensboro; S. B. Taylor, Catherine Lake; N. A. Currie, Clarkton; J. R. Ruffin, Winston; J. H. Currie, C. G. Smith, N. C.; C. F. Carroll, Magnolia; D. M. Tedder Charlotte; C. H. Bryan, S. C.; C. H. Holdridge, Raleigh, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

"Cuba Libre."

The address by Rev. Will B. Oliver at the Y. M. C. A. to-night is exciting much interest. Probably a large number will attend. Tickets may be secured free of charge by members of the association or auxiliary at the office in the Y. M. C. A. building.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The remains of Miss Frances Ellen Gore, who died in this city Wednesday last at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Wescott, on Church street, were carried yesterday to Warsaw for interment there.

— The little steamboat *Louise*, which formerly ran on the river here, has been sold by the Parmele-Eccleston Company, of Jacksonville, N. C., to parties in Charleston, S. C.

—The Driving Club promise some good races this afternoon at their grounds near the city. Speedy horses have been entered by Mr. S. P. Cowan, Mr. S. W. Sanders and Mr. J. W. Arringdale.

— Alderman VonGlahn, Mayor *pro tem.*, presided in the City Court yesterday. Richard Wilson, colored, arrested Tuesday night for being drunk and down, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars or work twenty days on the streets.

— A commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, consisting of Justices J. M. McGowan, Walker Meares and a physician, decided in the case of Frank Devane, colored, that he is insane, and ordered that he be sent to the State asylum at Goldsboro.

— Extra coaches will be attached to the train on the W., N. & N. railroad leaving to-day at 2 o'clock, for the accommodation of persons attending the races at the Driving Club grounds. Fare for the round trip 25c., including admission to the grounds of the club.

— A dispatch from Washington says that the House War Claims Committee has reported favorably on the many times published Lutterloh and Cape Fear Steamboat Company claim, from Fayetteville, N. C. The committee send the claim to the Court of Claims to find the facts.

THE NAVAL RESERVES.

Lieut. Winslow's Case—Argued Before the Supreme Court for the Plaintiff by Mr. George Rountree—The State's Contention.

RALEIGH, March 12.—In the Supreme Court here to-day argument was begun in the case of Francis Winslow against Gov. Carr. Winslow is a retired naval officer who commanded the North Carolina Naval Reserves and whose commission was revoked by the Governor, "for the good of the service." Winslow applied for a permanent injunction to restrain the officer next in command from promulgating the order and removing him. Judge Starbuck, a few days ago, declined to grant such injunction and Winslow appealed. George Rountree, his counsel, argued today that the Governor has not the power to revoke a commission, save in time of war, unless upon the disbandonment of the organization, or upon the finding of a court martial or court of inquiry. Counsel for the State will argue that there is no precedent in the books for such action as this; that the Governor has power to revoke the commission, as the Naval Reserves, constituting part of the State Guard, are always on a war footing, liable to be called into service at any moment. The revocation of Winslow's commission, it will be further argued, was not a dishonorable discharge, but was done because he was antagonistic to the Adjutant General and his feelings made him insubordinate.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—247 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 17 bbls rosin, 19 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—16 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 64 bbls rosin, 27 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—10 casks spirits turpentine, 18 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Steamer Daggett—85 bbls tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—2 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 18 bbls rosin, 43 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 265 bales; spirits turpentine, 21 casks; rosin, 118 bbls; tar, 187 bbls.

ST. JAMES-LENT, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m. 5 p m
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7 45, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7 30 a m, 5 p m.
Wednesdays, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Fridays, 11 a m, 8 p m.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m.
Sundays 2nd 4 h 6th, 7.45 a m.
Annunciation, 7 30 a m.
Maunday Thursday, 8 p m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7 30, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Thursday, 7 30 a m, 6 and 8 p m.
Good Friday 9 a m, 12 m, 5 p m.
Saturday, 7.30 a m.
Rector's Bible Class, Fridays, 4 p m.
Joint Services, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Easter Collections for the Church Debt.
The Bishop's Visitation, Sunday, April 26th.

Reduced Rates S. A. L.

Reduced rates are authorized on the Seaboard Air Line as follows:

To Atlanta, Ga., and return, on account of the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Georgia, March 28th.

To Americus, Ga., on account of the Georgia Epworth Leagues, April 28rd-26th.

To Chicago, Ills., and return, on account of the Annual Beach Show of the Mascoutah Kennel Club, March 10th-18th.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

By the Oxford League in Aid of Fifth Street M. E. Church.

A pleasant entertainment and festival was given yesterday evening by the Oxford League Society for the benefit of Fifth Street M E Church at the residence of Mr. Benj. Motte, South Fifth street.

There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen in attendance and the occasion throughout was a most enjoyable one to all present.

The ladies served refreshments to all the visitors, who were also entertained with music and recitations, the programme for which was as follows:

Instrumental music, by Miss Mildred Hunt.

Quartette, by Misses E. Sholar and E. Cook, and Messrs. A. B. and C. V. Motte.

Solo, by "Mr. Phipps."

Recitation, "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night," Miss Mildred Hunt.

Vocal solo by Mr. C. V. Motte.

Instrumental solo, Miss Mamie McGirt.

Recitation, "Papa's Letter," Miss Emma Cook.

Speech by, "Mr. Phipps."

Music by members of the Mandolin Club—Messrs. Robert Fowler, James S. Williams and Chas. V. Motte.

Recitation, "The Martyred Mother," Miss Etta Sholar.

Vocal solo, "Mr. Phipps."

Music by members of the Mandolin Club.

THE COLD WAVE.

It Probably Caused Great Damage to Truck Farms South of Wilmington.

The cold wave lowered the temperature yesterday morning in the Wilmington section to 36 degrees. The Weather Bureau reported frost south to Pensacola, Florida, with freezing temperature in the Carolinas and Georgia. There was no frost here, a high wind prevailing Wednesday night and yesterday morning. But the conditions last night indicated frost this morning.

No advices were received yesterday as to the effects of the cold wave and frost south of Wilmington; but the damage must have been serious to truck growers in Florida, Georgia and even South Carolina. The Charleston *News and Courier* only a day or two ago said, "the Florida planters are already shipping at big prices. The Charleston truck farmers have already planted their potato crops and they are now putting down the bean crop. The berries are fruiting and if circumstances are not too adverse berry shipments should begin in two weeks. The celery plants have recovered from the frosts as have the green peas, but the farmers, as a rule, are replanting and it is expected that both crops may bear. The fields are alive with people hilling up for cucumbers, melons, squash, mangoes and many other plants which the soil gives to the industrious farmer."

CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURT

A Few Cases Tried Yesterday—James Veney Sentenced to Three Years in the Penitentiary.

The Circuit Criminal Court yesterday disposed of the following cases:

State vs. Ed Mosely, gambling. Not guilty.

State vs. Peter Barry, wilful injury to personal property. Verdict guilty; judgment suspended upon payment of costs.

State vs. James Veney, larceny. Defendant submitted and was sentenced to three years in the State penitentiary.

Judgment was suspended upon payment of costs in the case of L. G. Anderson, who was convicted Tuesday of carrying a concealed deadly weapon.

Court at 4 15 p. m. took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

SUPREME COURT.

Sixth District appeals:

State vs. May; argued by Attorney-General for the State.

Strauss vs. B and L. Association; argued by Ricaud and Weill and E S. Martin for the receivers (appellants). Allen and Dorsch for the borrowers.

Carter vs. Elmore; submitted on brief by F P Jones for defendant.

Askew vs Koonce; argued by McIver for plaintiff, Batchelor for defendant.

Sutton vs. Watson; argued by Burton for plaintiff, Rountree for defendant.

Hinson vs. Smith; argued by Batchelor for defendant (appellant).

Exum vs. Baker; argued by Shepherd and Busbee for plaintiff, Batchelor for defendant.

Hall vs. Lewis; argued by J. L. Stewart for appellant; John D. Kerr for appellee.

The Steamer Commodore.

The alleged filibustering steamer *Commodore* left Charleston, S. C., yesterday morning, loaded with arms and ammunition. A Press dispatch to the STAR says:

The *Commodore* went to sea a few minutes after 7 o'clock a. m. She left her dock two days ago with the intention of going to sea. At first she was detained by the lack of a second engineer and subsequently the weather outside was too rough. She is regularly cleared from this port for Tampa. The Cubans here say that she will return to Charleston in two weeks. There seems to be no doubt that she is carrying arms to Cuba, but just how she proposes to get there no one except her captain knows.

Ladies' Auxiliary Y. M. C. A.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. for the past two years has furnished the money for conducting the educational classes. At their meeting yesterday they decided to next take up the improvement of the auditorium. A joint meeting of the Rooms and Social committees will be held this afternoon to devise the ways and means.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

RALEIGH HAPPENINGS.

MRS. ARRINGTON CHARGES EX-JUDGE WHITAKER WITH PERJURY.

The Judge Acquitted on Trial in a Magistrate's Court—Public Library—Base Ball—University Fraternities—Rep-Pop Fusionists.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 9.

Mrs. Arrington, having remained in the depths of quietude for several months, promises to come to the surface of notoriety to-day with a full fledged sensation. Mrs. Patsy D. B. says she will warrant ex-Judge Spier Whitaker for perjury and expects to have a preliminary trial this morning before a magistrate. She does not seem able to keep out of the courts.

Recently, Mr. B. F. Montague gave $100 towards the establishment of a public library. This nucleus was augmented to-day by a gift of $100 from Col. Thos. S. Kenan, clerk of the Supreme Court. Some of our best citizens are behind the move and the enterprise will likely be successful.

The University of North Carolina and the Princeton base ball teams will play a match game in this city on Easter.

The fraternities at Chapel Hill are considering the question of erecting fraternity buildings. Several of the fraternities are contemplating the erection of their own building at an early date.

The Republican Executive Committees have declared for Russell and Fusion in the counties of Pender and Columbus. Granville county is said to be almost solid for Russell. The Elizabeth City *Carolinian* says the sixteen counties of the first district are for Russell.

Claude Dockery, son of Col. O. H Dockery, has been in the city several days. He is said to be working to get this county in line for Col. Dockery.

John E. Taylor, one of the editors of the *Outlook*, which is run by Rev. R. H. W Leak, a bowling Dockery man, has publicly announced that he has severed his connection with the *Outlook*. Taylor's withdrawal is occasioned by the policy of Leak, whom Taylor claims came to Wilmington to consult with him about the policy of the paper, and after agreeing to support Russell he (Leak) goes over to Dockery.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Mrs. Fannie Ivey, aged seventy-two years, was burned to death to-day.

At the magistrate's trial, ex Judge Spier Whitaker was acquitted of the charge of perjury made by Mrs. Arrington.

THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM.

The Confederate Memorial Literary Society received in June, 1894, from the city of Richmond, the mansion which was occupied by the Hon. Jefferson Davis as his residence while he was President of the Confederacy—one of the handsomest houses in Richmond, and standing in spacious grounds.

With indefatigable energy this Society raised the funds necessary to make the house a fire proof Museum, where Confederate relics, Southern memorials, and the archives of the Southern Historical Society are collected and carefully preserved.

A room, bearing the distinctive name, shield and colors of the State it represents, is assigned to each State of the Confederacy, and is a repository for memorials from that State. A Regent and a Vice-Regent are appointed to represent each State and to assume the care and expense of their respective rooms—collecting by loan, donation, or otherwise contributions of what they think will make their rooms attractive.

The North Carolina room is a magnificent room, but it is empty and is entirely dependent on the State for furnishing relics of the terrible struggle, and some little money is an absolute necessity now, if we would sustain our reputation among the other States.

The old North State gave more soldiers than almost any other State, and the hearts and homes must be full of sweet memories and sacred relics. The women here have started this work of love; will not the men and women of the State take up the work now and make North Carolina room one to be proud of?

Original documents, pictures, music, books written during the war or about the war, arms, articles of any kind that will tend to show the habits and manner of living of the people and soldiers of the Southern States, from 1861 to 1865, are valuable and interesting. The Society suggests that these contributions be given as a memorial of some soldier, sailor, or patriot; some battle, siege, or march—the memory of which the donor desires to preserve. To each article should be attached the name of the person who gives it, and a record of the person, custom, or event it commemorates.

Should such memoranda exceed a convenient length, they may be recorded in the books of the Society.

For further information apply to Mrs Thos D Neal, 408 E Main street, Richmond, Va., Vice Regent of North Carolina.

PENDER POINTS.

The Death of Maj. McClammy—High School Exercises—Standard Crate Factory—Superior Court—The Berry Crop.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

BURGAW, March 12.

Our people are still sad over the untimely end of our distinguished citizen Maj. McClammy.

Our high school closes on the evening of the 20th inst. The efficient teachers, Misses Betna and Ethel Herring, have given entire satisfaction. Preparations are being made for a concert by the children, followed by a festival for the benefit of the Baptist Church here; a big time is expected.

Our Standard crate factory is in operation. It has turned out five hundred crates and promises a good many more.

Our court is just over and not a prisoner was sent off. There is one prisoner in jail for costs, and he will be out in a day or so. Our jail doors are wide open the year round. Can this be beaten by any county in Eastern Carolina?

The berry crop so far is elegant and with good weather the yield will be large here. Already truck drummers are numerous in the land. J. T. C.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

SPEED IN GOING TO FIRES.

A Division of Sentiment—But Reels and Engines Should Make Good Time—Entitled to the Right of Way Over Everything and Everybody.

The *Fire Service Review* thus discusses an interesting question to all residents of cities:

How great should be the speed at which the fire apparatus should hasten to a fire? This question is being mooted more or less seriously in several quarters. In some, loss of life has resulted from an engine running people down; in others, only loss of property in the shape of a horse, carriage or wagon. In each instance, however, there has been an outcry against the driver of the fire engine or hook and ladder truck, and a complaint has gone up against the accustomed practice of racing to a fire. On the other hand, as every second gained in attacking a fire is a matter of the supremest moment, an equally loud outcry would be raised, if the department drove to its destination at a speed only a little beyond that of an ordinary vehicle. Thus the firemen are impaled on the horns of a dilemma. The opinion is that in making for a fire the utmost speed consistent with safety to the firemen should be indulged in—if at least, the saving of life and property is to be the first consideration. The danger to foot passengers and to traffic could easily be minimized if all in the street or carriage way would take care to give to the fire apparatus that right of way to which it is entitled. The clang of the bell, even amid the din of those of cable or trolley cars, is easily distinguished, to say nothing of the rattle of the engine, hose wagon, or truck. Every vehicle therefore in the street, whether cable or trolley or horse car or carriage or wagon, should at once be stopped—those which can be so drawn aside drawing right up to the curb stone, so as to allow of a free and uninterrupted passage, while foot passengers and bicyclists—a new element of trouble—should have sense enough to avoid getting in the way for the few seconds required for the apparatus to fly past. In London and other European towns and cities it is fully understood that whoever is run down, or whosoever's vehicle is crashed into by a fire engine has no one but himself or his driver to blame. In those countries the police take care that no obstructions of any sort block the way of the fire fighters to the scene of their work. The American police might well follow their example by making an occasional arrest of an obstinate truck man or motor man who plays the part of an obstructive.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

DIED.

LEGRAND—At Portsmouth Va., at 3 a. m., on the 11th inst., SPENCER SAGE, oldest son of Spencer and Martha W. LeGrand, aged 12 years and 1 month.

Interment at Portsmouth yesterday afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Wanted.

I WILL PAY 15 PER CENT. PREMIUM FOR Wilmington Savings and Trust Co. Stock and 25 per cent. premium for the Atlantic National Bank stock. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.
mar 10 tf

Don't Wait for the Rush!

Be prepared for them.

GIVE THEM A WARM RECEPTION. YOU CAN DO IT WITH

"Corneau's Bed Bug Interceptic."

Pleasant to use. Does the work. Most Druggist sell it, 20c a bottle. JAMES D. NUTT, Manufacturer.
mar 13 tf

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt,

KAINIT ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammoiated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.
jan 18 tf

The Sampson Democrat,

[Published Every Thursday.]

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year $1; Six Months 50c.

It pays business men to advertise in it. Rates and sample copies furnished upon application.

Address

The Sampson Democrat,

feb 16 tf CLINTON, N. C.

Spring DRESS GOODS!

WE ARE RECEIVING THE PRETTIEST LINE EVER SHOWN ON OUR COUNTERS.

SPECIAL.

An attractive line of

BLACK DRESS GOODS

in fancy weaves from

50c to $1 50 Per Yard.

To get them introduced to our trade they will be offered a great deal below real value.

You will find it to your interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

NOTICE.—Look out for our

Special Sales Week.

WATCH FOR OUR NEXT AD

Yours anxious to please,

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 115. Next Fourth Street Bridge.
Car fare paid on purchases of $3 00 or over.
mar 10 tf

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. B. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

"BALL-BEARING"

MEN'S REGISTERED LADIES'

OUTING SHOES

SEE THAT THIS TRADE MARK IS ON HEEL OF EVERY SHOE.

C. H. FARGO & CO. Manufacturers, Chicago,

BICYCLE SHOES

EQUIPPED WITH PRATT LACE FASTENERS For Sale by

MEN'S $3.00. LADIES'$2 50.

Mercer & Evans,

mar 1 tf 115 Princess Street.

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received

EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF

VEGETABLE —AND— Farm Seeds

Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,

Wilmington, N. C.
feb 9 tf

Handkerchief Extracts.

Lovers of Fine Extracts should call at Hardin's Palace Pharmacy and inspect his elegant line of new and fashionable odors. Rhine Violets and Violets of Sicily are especially fine, and are having a big sale.

J. H. HARDIN,

Prop. Palace Pharmacy.

'Phone 55.

105 South Front street, VonKampen Block, Next to Seed Store (old stand). mar 8 tf

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSON & FORE

NEW SPRING GOODS

Are Now Being Daily

[Received in

Every Department

—AT—

Johnson & Fore's

No. 111 Market St.
feb 23 tf

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER,

The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.

A positive specific for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and all diseases having their origin in Uric Acid Diathesis,

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA,

and INSOMNIA.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal.

Beware of Artificial and Imitation Lithia Water; they are danger us!

Send postal for illustrated Booklet.

Bowden Lithia Water

is sold by all dealers, or

Bowden Lithia Springs Co.,

174 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 8 D&W 1y

$250,000

To lend on any good security at the

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.,

in amounts from $100 to $15,000.

Unsurpassed facilities in every department of Banking extended to all customers in and out of the city. Special attention given to accounts of non-residents.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.
mar 8 tf

Free Freights.

5 boxes Star Lye.
5 boxes Good Luck Powder.
5 boxes M Lye.
5 boxes Cakes.
5 barrels Snuff.
5 boxes Starch.
5 boxes Tobacco.
50 dozen Coats' Cotton.
100 pounds Ball Cotton.

All at regular prices, freights prepaid. W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 226 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 8 tf D&W

Molasses.

Two lots New Crop just received. Our stock

FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES,

full and complete.

Houlton Rose & Peerless Seed Potatoes.

A consignment N. C. Hams.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.
feb 26 D&W tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 5 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail sub scribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1896

HERE IS CHEEK.

The New York Chamber of Commerce is a very respectable body of citizens, and they doubtless represent not only a great deal of business but also a great deal of money. It is no doubt an able body of men and on matters commercial their opinions should be entitled to weight, but when they undertake to dictate the financial policy of the country and to make the financial planks in the platforms of both of the leading parties they indulge in a performance which is somewhat cheeky to say the least of it. They magnanimously leave these parties at liberty to indulge in any vagaries they choose in other matters, provided they sit down hard on silver and unequivocally declare for the maintenance of the present gold standard of value. But as they do not wish to deprive others of the opportunity of assisting them in their efforts to knock out silver they invite the co-operation of everybody regardless of politics or past or present condition, thus:

"The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York believe that the time has now come for a movement on the part of the commercial bodies and all men, whether engaged in farming, manufacturing or trade, who are interested in commercial prosperity in the United States to remove from political agitation the question of the permanence of the standard of value upon which all the business of this country is transacted. It invites co-operation to this end in an effort to create a strong public opinion in behalf of an unequivocal declaration by the political conventions of both the great parties in favor of the maintenance of our existing standard and of the elimination of all doubtful expressions in respect to the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver.

"The time is passed, if it ever existed, for any halting, doubtful phrasing to express the meaning of political parties upon this important subject. We must have no platforms that can be interpreted to mean one thing in one part of the land and another thing in another part of the land.

"It is important to every business man, producer and wage earner to put a stop to the enormous cost to the Government and to all of our people resulting from the continuance of the agitation in favor of the free coinage of silver, which stands in the way of a revival of confidence and national business prosperity.

"Therefore, we ask all citizens to unite in a vigorous effort to urge the selection of delegates to the political conventions of both great parties who will advocate clear and distinct platform utterances in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard of value. The time is short, and action ought, therefore, to be all the more prompt and determined."

There is coolness running all through this thing, but there are some of the points worthy of note. It isn't easy to see how the farmers can refrain from tumbling over each other to respond to this appeal, and join the ranks of those who are going to take the great conventions in hand and make them toe the mark on the silver question. Why not? Are not the farmers getting rich, fat and independent on the large amount of prosperity they have been enjoying since the pesky silver dollar was ruled out in 1873? Then they didn't think they were doing very well although they got a dollar a bushel for their wheat when they can now haul it to town and sell it for 60 cents. If they were not revelling in prosperity they couldn't afford to raise wheat and sell it for 60 cents a bushel. If they were not revelling in prosperity they couldn't raise oats and sell them for 25 cents a bushel, nor corn for 15 cents a bushel, nor potatoes for 15 cents a bushel, nor cotton for 6 or 7 cents a pound. If they were not pretty well heeled financially and didn't have pretty fat bank accounts they couldn't do this, but as they are they can afford to raise truck for exercise and haul it to market for fun. They have to go to town occasionally anyway to take a turn with the boys and they might as well haul in a little wheat or something to pay expenses without drawing on the bank deposits. Of course they do not want to interfere with the present gold standard, nor to have any more money in circulation for that might so derange their farming operations that they couldn't calculate as well on what they were going to get for their produce as they can now. There is nothing like having a sure basis to go on. If we should have free silver and plenty of money, interest would go down and then the big incomes the farmers receive from the money the banks have loaned for them would grow less, and they might eventually get to feeling like poor folks. Of course farmers are not going to take any chances like this, and if they don't join with these New York merchants and hustle and yell for the single gold standard, it is because they may possibly prefer $1 a bushel to 60 cents for wheat.

And why shouldn't the wage earners tumble with alacrity and celerity to this appeal? It is true they get about one third less wages now than they did when silver was as fully recognized as gold, but they have got so used to that that they wouldn't feel comfortable or know what to do with the extra money if their wages were run up again to the figures they used to get twenty five years ago. And so many of them have got in the habit of tramping that they enjoy this healthful exercise and it might not agree with them if they were confined to steady employment and couldn't knock around the country at pleasure, studying the geography of the country and the manners, habits and customs of the people. It would, therefore, be altogether strange if the wage earners didn't pool their issues with these New York merchants and sing in chorus for the eternal maintenance of the present gold standard of value. The wage earners know, or ought to know, a very good thing when they see it, whether it has hair on it or not.

These appealers say, and they say it seriously, not by way of a ghastly joke, that it is the duty of every one to help quash out this pestiferous agitation for free silver, "which stands in the way of a revival of confidence and national business prosperity." This idea was hooked bodily and phraseologically from the appeals that were made in 1893 for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act, which they seriously and solemnly assured us was all that stood in the way of a restoration of confidence and business prosperity, which they told us would spring up as if by magic as soon as the repeal of that clause became an accomplished fact. It became an accomplished fact, and right on its heels came one of the biggest financial collapses and industrial crashes that this country ever saw. That repeal put a stop to the coinage of silver and put us on an absolute gold basis. But that's nothing. Knock out some more silver and give gold a good square chance to show what it can do for this great country of ours.

MINOR MENTION.

In making mention some time ago of the book written by Rev. James A. Weston, in which he contended (and we think proved) that Peter Stewart Ney, the school teacher, was the veritable Marshal Ney, we remarked that the proof to us seemed conclusive, and that if it wasn't it would be much more difficult to account for the mystery hanging over that country school teacher than that he and the supposed dead Marshal were one and the same person. In this connection the following from the Hickory *Carolinian* (Hickory being the home of Rev. Mr. Weston) is interesting:

"Rev. Jas A. Weston has returned to Hickory from Kentucky, near Louisville, where he went to see and met and talked with a son of Marshal Michael Ney, of France, who was Napoleon's "Bravest of the Brave," and who was Peter Stuart Ney, the school teacher of South and North Carolina, who is buried in Rowan county, N. C. He found the old gentlemen, who was 88 years old on last Saturday, the 29th of February, in perfect good health, being now 88 years of age. He came to North Carolina in 1887 and met his father, who gave him $1 000 and sent him to Philadelphia, Pa. and there he entered Jefferson Medical College and graduated and practiced medicine. He, however, went under an assumed name, which is a long one. He has a written history, which he has consigned to Rev. Maj. Weston, who will not divulge any of the particulars about it. They are not to be divulged until after the death of the old gentleman.

"This makes the connecting link certain and sure that Peter Stuart Ney was really Marshal Ney! The old gentleman says his father called, for a few minutes, at his mother's house in Paris the night after he was supposed to have been shot that morning. The old gentleman himself seems to be involved in some sort of international complication between the United States and Mexico, and hence he will not even now allow his identity to be known. He was in the Mexican war. He had Maj. Weston's book on "Historic Doubts as to the Execution of Marshal Ney" in his library and had read it. He received Rev. Maj. Weston very cordially when he learned he was, and then subsequently talked with him freely but not over freely. He held back much and told him he would learn it all from his manuscript, after he died. Rev. Maj Weston says he is the perfect image of the published photographs of Marshal Ney and he never had such a piercing glance from a man's eye in all his life as he had from this man when he presented himself and his credentials Maj. Weston has just returned from Kentucky and talked with the editor of the *Press and Carolinian* about it.

* *
*

It is some time yet before the meeting of the Republican national convention but the scrimmage for delegates is already becoming interesting although it has not reached the excitement point yet. So far candidate McKinley seems to be in the lead, and it is not only broadly hinted by some of the friends of the other candidates, but openly charged by others that the "bar'l" is being freely drawn upon which accounts for the success with which the McKinley managers are meeting. It was said long before the active work of stocking delegations began that McKinley had piles of money to back him and that the manufacturers who want more protection would put up $500,000 if necessary to secure his nomination, and since the active work has begun these assertions are reiterated with emphasis. It is charged that Hon. M. A. Hanna, of Cleveland, the hustler who has the McKinley case in hand, has been going around among the manufacturers filling his hat and that he asked $50,000 from the manufacturers of one city, $100,000 from the manufacturers of another, and so on, the amounts being scaled according to the number of manufacturers and the amount of interest they might be supposed to have in seeing a typical protectionist elected to the Presidency. So far Mr. Hanna has not taken time to contradict these charges and Mr. McKinley is as silent as a pig of lead. The upshot of all this will probably be that the other fellows who haven't got such a big "bar'l" to draw on, will pool their issues and form a combine when they get to St. Louis and count noses, which will knock brother McKinley out and drop the persimmon into some other fellow's beaver.

* *
*

It takes some Senators a long time to catch up with the procession. It took Senator Wolcott several weeks to discover that the Monroe Doctrine didn't come in pat in the Venezuela affair, and that we had no business meddling with it. But he didn't discover this until both Houses of Congress had almost unanimously endorsed the President's message and pledged themselves to stand by the Monroe Doctrine in its broadest sense. It took Senator Hoar equally long to discover that the Senate and the House of Representatives didn't know what they were doing when they passed these belligerency resolutions, and didn't have information enough to justify what they had done. As this matter had been pending for several months, ever since Congress met, Senator Hoar had plenty of time to have offered a resolution similar to the one he offered Monday, providing for a commission to hunt up facts to post the Solons, so that they might not be going it blind. Such a resolution would have been in order then, and would have looked like business, but now it is neither business nor in order, and would place the Senate in a very ridiculous position if adopted, of which, however, there is not the slightest probability.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* rises to suggest to the Republicans in the Kentucky Legislature that although they can't elect a Republican, they can prevent the misfortune of a free silver man by casting their votes for Carlisle, and elect him. Such a suggestion does the *Courier-Journal* no credit, and such an election would do no credit to Mr. Carlisle nor to Kentucky. It would leave Mr. Carlisle open to the imputation of playing a double game and seeking his own election by taking advantage of the discord in his own party.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— It is thought that the Southern delegates will be able to make enough at St. Louis to enable them to thoroughly enjoy the watermelon season.—*Washington Post Ind.*

—— Dr. W. J. Morton, of New York, has succeeded by the Roentgen rays in locating a needle embedded in the fleshy part of the ball of the foot and behind the bone, demonstrating the fact that bones may be penetrated by the Roentgen radiation, so that metallic objects within and behind said bones may be pictured.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— The most significant fact in connection with the Iowa Republican State Convention, which will formally put Mr. Allison in the Presidential field to day, is the statement of his followers that they are not averse to a deadlock at St. Louis; that they look for one, and meanwhile they are creating no antagonisms. In other words, Allison is to be the Br'er Rabbit of the Convention, and likewise the Mutual Friend. The first part he can play instinctively; the second will be apt to make demands upon his best dramatic capabilities.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "How was the bride given away?"
"By her complexion."—*Chicago Record.*

— Registrar (to witnesses at a marriage, who are talking very loud)—"Ladies and gentlemen, if you won't be quiet I shall marry the lot of you."—*Leschalle.*

— She—How old would you say I was?
He—Um—well, I should say you were old enough to know better than to think I would answer a question like that.—*Fun.*

— Heardso—In case of war we could fall back on the National Guard.
Saidso—Ye-es; provided we could fall back fast enough.—*Truth.*

— City Man—There isn't much variety about farming, is there?
Farmer—There is generally a new kind o' crop-destroyin' insect every year.—*Puck.*

— Ikey—"Mutter, is it true dot dem blumbers make as much money as dey say?"
Mrs. Cohenstein—"Did you efer hear your fader vishin' he vas a blumber?"—*Puck.*

— The Mark-Down—"Man," she bitterly exclaimed, "is dominated by the almighty dollar."
"And woman," he rejoined with spirit, "by the almighty ninety-nine cents."—*Detroit Tribune.*

— You're not going to send this thing to the magazines, are you?
"Why not?"
"You'll waste postage, that's all. The blamed thing makes sense."—*Judge.*

General Debility

Caused by overwork, overstudy, overcare, old age, weakness or female infirmities, is very distressing. As a tonic and strengthener try BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

mar 6 D&W 1y

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Laurinburg *Exchange*: Mr. D. D. Jones, aged 86 years, died at his home near this place, of heart failure, Sunday morning, March 8 h.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. L. B. Lowder died last night at his home on North Tryon street. Deceased was 36 years of age. He had been confined to his bed for three or four months, his malady being consumption.

— Clinton *Democrat*: Hon. John C. Williams, of Caance, died at his home on Monday, the 2d inst. He was in the 89th year of his age, and for many years had been confined to his home an intense sufferer from rheumatism. Mr. Williams was the father of thirteen children. He leaves forty six grandchildren, ninety-three great grandchildren, and seven great-great grand children.

— Raleigh *Press Visitor*: It was thought by some persons that the Populist State Executive Committee would meet here about the time the Republicans will, but there seems to be little prospect of the two meeting next week. Mr Hall Ayer, Secretary of the Populist Executive Committee, says he does not know when it will meet. —— Mr. R. T. Benton, of Gates, a student at Elon College, died last night of consumption.

— Rockingham *Rocket*: Near Laurel Hill last Friday Tom McKay killed his brother, Jim McKay. He claims the killing was accidental, but we learn he made many conflicting statements at his preliminary examination. He was brought up Monday and lodged in jail, where he spent some time once before for alleged complicity in the murder of his step father, Frank McKay, some years ago.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: L. W. Packer, a white man, was lodged in jail yesterday evening. He was committed by Squire J. S. Johnson, of Harnett for failure to give a peace bond in the sum of $500. His wife, Anna Packer, indicted him for threatening to kill her and he was placed under a bond of $150 to keep the peace, with Messrs. Hugh McLean and A. P. Newell as sureties. Yesterday they surrendered him on account of renewal of threats so the magistrate increased his bond, which he failed to give. He was sent here on account of the unsafe condition of the Harnett county jail.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The charred remains of Mr. Wm. Joyce, well known in this city as an efficient carriage painter, were found in a shuck pen at his home in Brogden township, Sunday morning. It is presumed that he went to sleep there Saturday night in an intoxicated condition, and in striking a light set the place on fire and thus was burned alive. Deceased was in his 60th year. —— A very sad accident occurred at Seven Springs last week. A gun having been carelessly laid on the bed at Kate Deal's house, her little boy, four years old, was playing with it and pulled the trigger, the shot instantly killing his little sister, two years old. —— Joel Lewis, an old citizen who lived near Pikeville, appeared as well as usual Friday morning and went out in his field to work, but before doing much he suddenly fell dead, the cause of which was supposed to be heart disease.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BIGHORN.

If You Kill One of These, You May Call Yourself a Sportsman.

At last we have reached that gallant fellow, the mountain sheep, or bighorn. A true cliff dweller is he. Born under the shelving rocks of a beetling cliff, sometimes actually cradled in the snow, and reared in the stormy atmosphere of high altitudes, he is a typical mountaineer. Wherever you find him at home, depend upon it that you will also find the finest scenery of the district.

This animal loves a birdseye view of a mountain landscape as well as does any member of the geological survey. A steep descent, with a narrow, level valley and a threadlike river spread like a relief map 3,000 feet before him is his delight. In former times he was venturesome and often wandered miles away from his mountain home to explore tempting tracts of bad lands, and being unmolested he sometimes took up a permanent residence in such places. But the venturesome inhabitants of low, isolated mountains and shelterless bad lands have paid with their lives for their pioneering, and now a mountain sheep is rarely found elsewhere than amid mountains worthy the name.

Kill one fine old mountain ram by your own efforts in climbing and stalking, and we will call you a Sportsman, with a capital S, provided you save his head for mounting and his flesh for the platter. But no ewes, mind you! Ewes and lambs count against you rather than to your credit. Can I ever forget how I once traveled all the way from Washington to Wyoming, killed just one superb mountain ram amid grand scenery, preserved him, carried his "saddle" to Washington and called my pleasure trip a complete success? Hardly. Even the recollection of it is worth four times the money it cost.

That particular mountain sheep stood 4 feet 3 inches in height at the shoulders. He was 4 feet 10 inches in length of head and body, and his girth was 3 feet 8 inches. He leaped off a low ridge of bare rock, fell dead on a foot of snow in the head of a rock walled gulch, and, oh, boys, how fine he was! Up in the mountain park he had been pawing through the snow to get at the spears of dry grass that were there obtainable, and in spite of the difficulty of the process and the pitiful scantiness of the grazing I was astonished beyond measure at finding that his stomach contained fully half a bushel of that same grass. He was not only in good flesh, but positively fat, and from the fact that to save our lives Fleming, the packer, and I, both muscular men, could not lift him upon a mule to carry him to our camp and for other reasons I am certain that he weighed at least 300 pounds.—W. T. Hornaday in St. Nicholas.

The Modus Operandi.

"Has the king of Umsquog ever insulted us?" asked Great Britain.
"Never," replied the warrior.
"Well, go out and irritate him a bit. He's got some ground I'd like to own."—Washington Star.

Studying Hard.

Mrs. Hamfat — Your daughter sings beautifully. Is she studying music?
Mrs. Sparerib—Indeed she is. She is studying to be a bella donna.—Duluth Herald.

THE WRONG GIRL.

"But," I said after he had finished his tale of woe, "the puzzle to me is why you have proposed to the girl at all."

"I have not proposed. It happened at the ball last night. I was late, and I was idly leaning against the wall, looking among the dancers for—for—well, you know, Tom, for whom I was looking. I had been standing in that attitude quite ten minutes, when I suddenly caught sight of a girl at the far end of the room. She had her back to me and was wearing a shimmering kind of white dress, with—with—roses and things embroidered on it; but anyhow there was not another frock in the room like it, and directly I caught sight of it I hurried after the wearer and came up to her just as she was entering the conservatory.

"Well, the conservatory was rather dark, and I was rather excited, having been determined all the week that I would screw up my courage and 'speak' on the ball night. So, before I knew where I was, I said something. I don't know what, but something sweet, and then all in a minute she—she—well, the upshot of it was, she accepted me, and I found out, when it was too late, that I had proposed to the wrong one."

"I see now how the mistake occurred, but surely it is not irreparable?"

"Cannot you see a way out of it, for if you can't I can," I added sagely.

"But how?" he interrupted eagerly.

"Easily enough," I said, with a philosophic air. "Just send a note to Miss Hedley, asking her to meet you, and then tell her in a manly, straightforward fashion that—that—ahem, you have made a mistake, that your young affections have been bestowed elsewhere, that you respect, admire and esteem her, but your heart it is another's, etc."

"Would you tell a girl a thing like that, Tom?" he asked, looking steadily at me.

"I'm sure I would," I answered confidently. "I think it is more dishonorable to marry a woman when you don't love her than it would be to tell her fairly that you cannot marry her because you don't love her."

"Maggie," I asked my sister the following day, "whatever possessed you to lend your new ball dress to Miss Hedley? I mean that odd looking, whitey thing that you told Nigel Bruce you were going to wear."

Maggie colored hotly, and I knew my shot had gone home.

"Oh, Tom," she replied, ignoring the latter part of my remark, "I made Flossie wear it. She said 'No' ever so many times, but I insisted. So, in the end, she yielded. Poor Flossie!" my sister continued, "she has not many pleasures and very few pretty dresses, and you know what a horrid time of it she has with her auntie, and so I was determined she should go to the ball and be well dressed too. Mother was quite willing. But what makes you ask?" she added.

"Oh, nothing much," I replied carelessly, for I was determined not to tell her of Bruce's engagement, until—well, until I was assured it was an engagement.

That same evening I had a line from Bruce:

"Be at my chambers at 8:30 tonight."

So I went, and found him in the depths of despair. I must have looked one huge note of interrogation, for he began at once:

"It is of no use, old chap! She—she says I have discovered her secret, and she would die of shame if I deserted her now. Moreover, she wrote last night to her father—and— Can't you see, Tom, I am bound hand and foot and cannot withdraw?"

"And what happened then?" I interrupted.

Bruce looked confused. "Then? Oh, she cried, and"—

"I know all about the rest," I exclaimed scornfully. "Nigel Bruce, you are an arrant donkey, and far too good to be wasted on bold, unscrupulous, scheming woman! You shan't marry her. Hold!" I said, suddenly stopping in the midst of my sentence. "I've thought of a plan to rescue you! I'll tell you what it is, old fellow—I'll go in for the fair lady myself and cut you out! "If I, a much wealthier man than you, appear as a possible suitor, I am much mistaken in the maiden if she does not throw you overboard."

Well, the rest is soon told. I began paying Miss Hedley marked attention—so much attention that my mother and sister showed symptoms of uneasiness.

One day Maggie came to me looking rather agitated.

"Is it true, Tom," she asked, "that you are going to take Flossie to the theater tonight? She has just been telling me so."

"It is quite true," I replied.

"But, Tom," she urged, "do you think it is right? What would Mr. Bruce think if he knew?"

"Look here, Maggie," I answered sententiously, "don't you bother your pretty head about my affairs. I am quite capable of taking care of myself."

Well, on the night of the theater I suppose my attentions showed such a marked inclination to become "intentions" that the following afternoon Bruce received a charmingly worded little note giving him his conge. Directly I saw his radiant face I knew what had happened.

"It's all very well for you," I said, "but how must I get out of it?"

"Oh, tell her fairly and squarely that you respect, admire and esteem her, but your heart it is another's, etc."

And then he looked me in the face meaningly, and we both burst out laughing.

It was at that period of my career I discovered it was very easy to give advice, but very hard to follow. The end of it was that my lawyer settled the matter in an entirely satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Only to this day Maggie, who was married to Nigel last Christmas, declares we were both wrong to carry out such a mean plot. She also says if she had known of it she would never have consented to become Mrs. Bruce.—Forget-Me-Not.

Estimating a Horse's Height.

The Arabs have two methods of estimating the height to which a colt will grow, the first being to stretch a cord from the nostril over the ears and down along the neck and compare this measurement with that from the withers to the feet, and the other method being to compare the distance between the knee and the withers with that from the knee to the coronet. In the first method it is considered that a colt will grow as much taller as the first measurement exceeds that of the second, and in the second method, if the proportion is as two to one, the horse will grow no taller.

A Basis For Calculation.

Edwards—Brown's system reduces horse racing to an exact science.
Richards—Does it?
Edwards—Yes; in order to tell how much money a man will lose it is only necessary to know how much he has.—Brooklyn Life.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind †

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use: that he would not be without if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM **High Grade Tobacco** AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

jan 8 1y D&W su we fr

In Chancery.

The funds in court amounted in 1894 to the huge total of £64,075,187 4s. 1d., but the proportion of this sum in want of owners is not stated. It is interesting to note that during the preceding year payments were made to successful claimants and others amounting to £16,324,152 3s. There is also a large sum in court under the heading "Foreign currencies," made up of rupees, crowns, dollars, florins, francs, guilders, lire and marks. Reference should also be made to a long list of boxes and other miscellaneous effects remaining in the custody of the Bank of England on behalf of the supreme court of judicature.

An official list of the titles of chancery causes undealt with for 15 years or upward is published triennially, but as the names of the testators or persons entitled to the funds are in the majority of cases not stated the information is of little value to the general public. To give an instance: In 1823 Nathaniel Briggs, one of the next of kin of Thomas Storke, who died in 1760, was advertised for by order of the court of chancery. The fund was not claimed, and in the latest list of dormant funds we find the title of the chancery suit given thus: "Pomeroy versus Brewer." No mention is made that the next of kin of Thomas Storke are wanted.

An idea of the large number of similar cases may be gained from the fact that the list of unclaimed funds fills 187 pages. This list is only an index to the titles of accounts and is not in any sense a register of next of kin wanted or of lapsed legacies, intestates' estates, unclaimed dividends, prize money, etc.—Chambers' Journal.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite. Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-℔ Jute		5¾
Standard	7½	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔	13½	14
Sides ℔	7½	7½
Shoulders ℔	6¾	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔	5¾	6
Shoulders ℔	5½	4¾
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	1 40
New City, each		1 40
BEESWAX ℔	26	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔	15	
Northern	23	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	42½	45
Virginia Meal	42½	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		85
CANDLES—℔		
Sperm	18	25
Adamantine	9	10
CHEESE—℔		
Northern Factory	10	11
Dairy, Cream	11	12
State	....	10
COFFEE—℔	27	28
Laguyra	20	23
Rio	15	19
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	-	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10	10½
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔	5	10
" Extra	3 25	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 25	3 50
Choice	3 25	3 50
Straight	4 10	4 25
First Patent		4 50
GLUE—℔	7½	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	45	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		44½
Oats, from store	32½	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	45
Cow Peas	50	60
HIDES, ℔		
Green	....	6
Dry	....	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Eastern	....	1 05
Western		90
North River		85
HOOP IRON, ℔	2	2¼
LARD, ℔		
Northern	6½	9
North Carolina	8	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	22
" " " in bbls	....	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	27½
" " in bbls	25	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	14
" " in bbls	....	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 35	2 45
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50	12 00
Rump		11 00
Prime		11 00
ROPE, ℔	10	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	....	75
Liverpool	....	65
Lisbon	....	....
American	....	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	7 00
Common	2 00	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ — Standard Granu'd	5½	5¼
Standard A		4⅞
White Ex. C		4¾
ExtraC, Golden	4	4½
C, Yellow		3⅞
SOAP, ℔ —Northern	3½	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	30	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00	3 00
TALLOW, ℔	5	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00	2
North Carolina	1 00	2
WOOL, ℔ —Washed	14	
Clear of burs	12½	
Burry		

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Firm at 25½ cents per gallon for country and 26¼ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 30 per bbl for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1 30 for Hard and $1 70 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 33½c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20, tar $1 00; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	21
Rosin	118
Tar	137
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—35 casks spirits turpentine, 637 bbls rosin, 470 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 70@75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market steady on a basis of 7⅜c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6 1-16	" "
Low Middling	6 15-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 11-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5⅛c.

Receipts—265 bales; same day last year 261.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 3@3½ cent., last loan at 3, and closing offered 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier; actual business in bankers' bills quoted at 486¼ for sixty days and 487¾ for demand. Commercial bills 486@486¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 110; United States twos 95. State bonds quiet; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 122½. Railroad bonds were firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was dull.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 12—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8c; middling 7⅞c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; March 7 36; April 7 39, May 7 45, June 7 50, July 7 53, August 7 52 September 7 30, October 7 19, November 7 16, December 7 18; January 7 23. Sales 156,200 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross — bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent — bales; forwarded — bales; sales — bales, sales to spinners 135 bales; stock (actual) 170,391 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 8 233 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,486 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 4 800 bales; stock 782 994 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 52 450 bales; exports to Great Britain 53,441 bales; to France 17 881 bales; to the Continent 21,172 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,553 206 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,650,317 bales; exports to France 415,997 bales; exports to the Continent 1,335,146 bales.

NEW YORK, March 12—Flour was quoted dull and generally lower; winter wheat, low grades $2 25@2 85; fair to fancy $2 85@3 90; patents $3 90@4 25; Minnesota clear $3 70@3 30; patents $3 35@4 40; low extra $2 25@2 85; Southern flour dull and easy; common to extra fair $2 40@3 00, good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot was fairly active and easier; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 79@79¼c; afloat 80½@80¾c; options were less active and closed weak at ⅜@⅜c decline; No. 2 red March 78c; April 78⅜c; May 71⅛c; June —c; July —c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 39c; afloat 40; options were dull and easier with the West, closing steady; March 38c, May 35⅜c; June 36¼; July —c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options dull and easier; March 25¼c May 25¼c; spot prices—No 2 25¼@25¾c; No. 2 white 26½@27c; mixed Western 26@26½c. Hay quiet, rather easy and unchanged. Wool quiet, firm and unchanged. Beef dull, steady, unchanged; beef hams quiet at $14 50@15 00; tierced beef inactive; city extra India mess $15 00@16 50. Cut meats firm and demand moderate; pickled bellies 4⅞@5c; shoulders 4⅛c; hams 8½@8¾c. Lard quiet and easier; Western steam $5 65c; city $5 00@5 50; May $5 70@7 75, refined quiet; Continent $5 90; South America $6 15, compound $4 62½@4 87½. Pork dull but steady; mess $10 00@10 50 Butter fairly active, steady and unchanged Cotton seed oil firm, demand moderate, and unchanged. Rice in moderate demand, firm and unchanged. Molasses firm, active and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 4⅜c. Coffee steady and 5 to 15 points up: April $12 85 June $12 30; September $11 20; December $11 90; spot Rio quiet and easier, No. 7 $13 75@13 87½. Sugar—raw dull but steady; fair refining 3⅜c; centrifugal 96 test —c; refined quiet, easy and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool quiet; cotton by steam 3-32d; grain by steam 1½d.

CHICAGO, March 12—Cash quotations: Flour quiet, steady: prices unchanged Wheat—No. 2 spring 62⅝@63⅝c; No. 2 red 66¼@67⅝c. Corn—No. 2 28¾c. Oats—No. 2, 19⅝@19¾. Mess pork, per bbl, $9 60@9 75. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 30@5 32½. Short rib sides, loose per 100 lbs. $5 10@5 15 Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 62½@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 37½@5 50. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing Wheat—No. 2 March 63¾, 63⅝, 62⅝ 62⅝; May 64⅜@64, 65¼@65⅛, 64½ 64½; July 65⅝@65½, 65⅝@66 64⅞, 65⅝. Corn—March 28¾, 28¾, 28⅜ 28⅜c; May 30¼, 30¼ 30⅛, 30⅛c; July 31¼ 31⅜, 31⅛, 31¼; September 32⅜@32½, 32¼ 32½@32⅜ 32⅜ Oats—No. 2 May 20⅝, 20⅝, 20⅜ 20⅜ July 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛, 20⅞, 20⅞; September 21⅛ 21⅛, 21⅛ 21⅛c. Mess pork, per bbl May $9 82½ 9 82½, 9 90, 9 72½; July $10 00, 10 00, 9 90, 9 90 Lard per 100 lbs, May $5 45, 5 45, 5 42½, 5 42½; July $5 57½, 5 57½ 5 55 5 57½. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 25 5 27½, 5 20, 5 22½; July $5 37½, 5 37½ 5 32½, 5 32½.

BALTIMORE, March 12—Flour quiet Wheat dull; No. 2 red spot 73@73¼; March 73c asked; May 71⅛@71⅜; July 71c. Southern wheat, by sample 76@77c; do on grade 72@75c. Corn firm; mixed spot, March and April 34⅛@34⅜c; May 34⅝@34⅝c; July 36c asked; Steamer mixed 33@33⅛c; Southern white 34½@35c. Oats steady,—No. 2 white Western 26½@27c; No. 2 mixed do 25c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 12—Galveston, firm at 7 9-16c, net receipts 1,129 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7⅜c, net receipts 402 bales; Baltimore, dull at 7⅞c net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 7⅞c, net receipts 578 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 265 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8c, net receipts 15 bales. Savannah, firm at 7 7-16, net receipts 1,920 bales, New Orleans, steady at 7⅜c, net receipts 2,676 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7 7-16, net receipts 373 bales; Memphis, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 4531 bales; Augusta, firm at 7½c, net receipts 364 bales; Charleston, steady at 7⅜, net receipts 545 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 12.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, good demand and prices unchanged. American middling 4 1 32d. Sales 15,000 bales, of which 13 800 were American, speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 18 000 bales, of which 17 300 were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. March and April 4 18 64d; May and June 4 16 64@4 17 64d; June and July 4 15 64@4 16 64d; July and August 4 15 64@4 16 64d; August and September 4 13 64, 4 12 64 @4 13 64d; September and October 4 8 64d; October and November 3 63 64d; November and December 3 61 64 @3 62 64d. American spot grades unchanged. American middling fair 4 23-32d; good middling 4 15-32d; middling 4 13-32d; low middling 4 5 16d; good ordinary 4 3 16d; ordinary 4d. Futures quiet.

The sales of the day are now reported as 15,000 bales.

4 P M—American middling (l m c) March 4 20 64d buyer; March and April 4 19 64d seller; April and May 4 18 64d seller; May and June 4 17-64d buyer; June and July 4 11 64d buyer; July and August 4 15 64@4 16 64d buyer; August and September 4 13 64d seller; September and October 4 4 64d buyer; October and November 3 63 64d seller; November and December 3 63 64d seller; December and January 3 63 64d seller, Futures closed steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Stmr W T Daggett, Ward, Point Caswell.

CLEARED.

Steamer E A Hawes Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Stmr W T Daggett, Ward, Point Caswell, master.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 13, 1896

SCHOONERS.

Eva A Danenhower, 317 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Urica (Br) 228 tons, Patterson, Patterson, Downing & Co.

Fannie Arthur, 614 tons, Douglass, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Bayard Hopkins 212 tons, Eskridge, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Falmouth 425 tons, Wallace, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Roger Moore, 351 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.

Emma S Cahoon, 60 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Hancock, 392 tons Heath, Boston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ruth (Nor), 466 tons, Pedersen, Heide & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock broker, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other uptown brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities. NORTH OF WALL STREET.

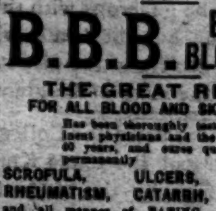
National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references. New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec 29 6m

Save Paying Doctors' Bills



B.B.B. BOTANIC BLOOD BALM

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and never fails to cure quickly and permanently

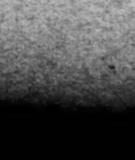
SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, ERUPTIONS, and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. It is by far the best tonic and blood purifier ever offered to the world. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists.

SENT FREE WONDERFUL CURES. BOOK OF BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

feb 18 1y tu th sa

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

sp 4 1y th sa tu

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural.** **Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
Edwin F. Pardee, M.D.,
125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
Carlos Martyn, D.D.,
New York City.

What is Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A

CASTORIA

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

FOR **MAN** AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
Bunions,	Spavin	Piles.
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

BIG G Trade Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. **Sold by Druggists,** or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y

The Morning Star.

THE DEACON'S DAUGHTERS.

The deacon had three daughters, lithe and fair,
Girls with three story heads, handsomely domed,
Lovable, beautiful, spiritual, that could
Bring down in joy the best of heaven to earth
And raise the hearts of earth in thanks to heaven.

Humanity reached a higher plane in them,
Yet had no cause to blush at its success.
Certes they had to eat, to drink, to sleep,
To sew, to scrub, maybe sometimes to delve
In the old fashioned garden full of flowers.
Yet never seemed they wanting much in that
All indescribable that is from heaven
No less than earth, that subtile comeliness
Belonging only to the high belongings
Above the cadences of this great world.

What shall we say about them—praise or blame?
Blame them for glorifying this our earth?
Praise them for blooming like three lovely flowers?
Let us give thanks that such as they exist.
Let us give thanks that we, too, are alive
To comprehend, admire and freely bless.
—Edward S. Creamer in New York Sun.

EARLY PERFUMES.

The Crusaders Brought Them to Western Europe From the Holy Land.

During the dark ages and in early mediæval times perfumes, with the exception of incense for ecclesiastical use, were almost unknown, and the rude Saxon thanes and Norman barons and their spouses were quite content with the smell of wood fires and huge masses of roast or seethed meat and were not at all solicitous to enjoy the pleasure of sweet odors. It seems to have been the crusaders who brought from the Holy Land into western Europe the perfumes for which the east has from time immemorial been renowned. The original home of perfumes was either China or Egypt. In the last named country the priests of the temple of Heliopolis used to offer every day to their divinity three kinds of perfumes, one in the morning, one at noon and the third at night, the last being a scent composed of 16 ingredients, forming an ensemble called kaphi. The universality of perfumes in ancient Greece is known to every one who remembers the delightful descriptions of the perfumed baths of Roman ladies in Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," and from Hellas the use of perfumery spread to Rome, where, under the empire, almost every object was scented.

Even the standards of the legions were perfumed, and the velarium of the Coliseum, when the emperor was present, was dusted with aromatic powders. The successive invasions of the barbarians led to the shutting up of the perfumers' shops with which the Eternal City had abounded, and until the time of the renaissance perfumery in Italy was only vended by a few apothecaries. Its use, however, had not died out in Constantinople, and at the fall of the Greek empire the Byzantine Greeks found that their Turkish conquerors were as passionately fond of perfumery as they themselves were.

Sweet essences for secular use were first made an article of trade in France by one Rene, or Rinaldo, a Florentine who came to Paris in the suit of Catherine de' Medicis, to whom the French people likewise owe the introduction of confectionery, and if malevolent rumor is to be credited the confection of at least half a dozen subtle persons.—Illustrated American.

HE CRAVED ONIONS.

Likewise a Something to Kill the After Effects of the Fruit.

Uncle Jerry Rusk, when secretary of agriculture, met a friend in Fifteenth street, Washington, one day. The friend looked puzzled and somewhat depressed.

"What's the matter with you?" asked Uncle Jerry.

"I'm in a quandary about an important matter," said the friend. "Maybe you can help me out."

"Well," said the secretary, "what is it?"

"I don't know," said the friend, "whether I ever told you that I am subject at intervals to the wildest craving for beefsteak and onions. It has all the characteristics of a confirmed drunkard's craving for rum. This craving struck me a few moments ago, and I at once determined to gratify it when dinner time came. Then I suddenly recalled that I had promised to call this evening on some ladies who are here from my home, and I must keep that promise. Yet my stomach is shouting for beefsteak and onions, and I am wavering between duty and appetite."

"Can't you wait until after the call?" asked Uncle Jerry solicitously.

"Never," said the friend earnestly.

"Can't you postpone the call?"

"Impossible," said the friend.

"Well," said Uncle Jerry, "I'll tell you what to do. When dinner time comes, you go up to John Chamberlin's and get your beefsteak and onions and eat 'em. When you get your check, it will be so big that it will take your breath away."—New York World.

Japan's Hairy Aboriginals.

The only known race of human beings which have their bodies entirely covered with hair of varying lengths is the so called "dog men" or "hairy Ainos" of the Yezo group of islands, the most northerly possessions of the empire of Japan. The whole Aino population, according to the very latest Japanese census, is composed of about 18,000 people, less than half of whom are pure bred. They are dwarfs in stature, the average man measuring only about 4 feet 9 inches and the woman about 4 feet 2 inches. Their heads are small and slope sharply backward. They have very large mouths and thick, full lips. The upper lip is extremely long and the chin round and short. They are all round oddities of the oddest sort, but their most marked peculiarity lies in the hairy covering of their bodies, arms and legs. In the majority of the adults, female as well as males, the hair is thick, black and wavy and inclined to arrange itself in tufts or bunch curls. The hair is sufficiently thick to conceal the skin over the entire body, but is heaviest on the back, breast, thighs and forearms. The black color predominates, but Dr. Landor Savage mentions seeing a few men and women with reddish hair and beard.—St. Louis Republic.

How to Walk Up Stairs.

"There are but few persons who know how to walk up stairs properly," said a well known physician. "Usually a person will tread on the ball of his foot in taking each step, springing himself up to the next step. This is very tiresome and wearing on the muscles, as it throws the entire suspended weight of the body on the muscles of the legs and feet. You should in walking or climbing stairs seek for the most equal distribution of the body's weight possible. In walking up stairs your feet should be placed squarely down on the step, heel and all, and then the work should be performed slowly and deliberately. In this way there is no strain upon any particular muscle, but each one is doing its duty in a natural manner. The man who goes up stairs with a springing step you may be sure is no philosopher, or at least his reasoning has not been directed to that subject."—Philadelphia Times.

Indian Children.

Harriet Maxwell Converse, who is an authority on Indian life and history and is an honorary chief herself, tells me that the Indians never punish their children nor beat their horses. "When the child has disobeyed, he is allowed to think it over and reason the thing out for himself, as the Indians believe that an error in judgment is as likely to spring from a child as a grown person, and that the intentions are not necessarily bad," said Mrs. Converse. "Their patience with their children is worthy of emulation among the whites, I can assure you."—New York World.

Handel's Awful Voice.

Handel had a voice that was described by one of his contemporaries as "simply awful." He generally had the good sense to refrain from singing, but when anything went wrong in the chorus he was conducting he was very apt to chime in with that awful voice and set the teeth of all hearers on edge with its roughness.

A Bad Outlook.

"Madam," said the impecunious boarder to the landlady, "I wish to pay my addresses to your daughter."

"All right, sir," she replied, "go ahead. If you don't pay them any more promptly, though, than you do your board, you'll never get her in the world, young man."—Detroit Free Press.

LON BISHOP OF VERMONT.

He Sells Hair From His Head and Gum From His Trees.

Lon Bishop is a singularly fortunate man. He has an assured annual income for merely sitting around and letting himself grow. When he was but a young man, he began to let his hair grow winters to keep his ears warm in the woods. Observe the result. After several years of letting himself grow thus he discovered there was a demand for himself. Young women who "didn't know what was the matter with their hair," single women of advancing years who had reached the sad molting period of life, elderly married women whose husbands considerately cheered their way in the sacred family circle by telling them they were getting immodestly bald—all these sought clandestine rendezvous with Alonzo and whispered their vague hidden wants into his willing ear. He soon found in this way a select line of personal customers for his product, and no questions asked. And now for years veiled women have come up to his mountain home throughout the year and bought off the fleece. They know what they are getting. So every July Alonzo goes down to some town at the foot of the mountain for his annual hair harvest and comes back again shorn with a little newspaper bundle. It is a beautiful crop—thick and soft and black and fully a foot in length, all twisted up into heavy natural curls. One year, he says, he got as much as $45 for his hair, and $45 is a good slice of the year's expenses in Searsburg.

Lon took to the woods when he was 12 years old and has staid in them until now he is 52. In summer he wanders around and catches a few trout, but it is only in winter that the serious business of life begins, when the sticky juice of the spruce tree hardens into gum. Then it is the village maid at close of day sees Alonzo, armed with a scoop and a hatchet, a pair of snowshoes and a pair of creepers and provisioned with an occasional mountain biscuit. It doesn't sound much, but there is a great deal packed away in one of those biscuits. You can tell that by lifting them. He finds the best gum on the exposed heights of the mountains, he says, where the big trees strain and seam in the heavy wind. The juice exudes through the gaps and gathers in little amber nuggets along them. Bishop used to reach it by climbing up with creepers, but now he gets most of it with a scoop on the end of a long pole, which he pushes up under the lumps. He ranges all the way up the hills to Stratton mountain. He knows the place by heart and very often is gone days at a time in the winter, sleeping on a bed of fir boughs spread under the lee of some protecting ledge. Naturally he has cleaned out the gum considerably. But the supply is good still, and the prices are much better than they used to be. When he started out, he could gather easily 500 pounds a winter where now he can only get 100 pounds or so. But then he used to get but 12 1-2 cents a pound, where now he gets $1. He sells it in bulk to druggists and regular customers and sometimes retails it in little barrels, but he generally disposes of all he gets easily. The biggest day's haul he ever had, he says, was about 10 years ago, when he struck $50 worth.—Springfield Republican.

Gold From Copper Plates.

To free copper plates from gold The Mining Press says they may be put over a charcoal, coal or coke fire, slowly evaporating the quicksilver off them. Where admissible the fireplace of a spare boiler may be utilized, using a thin red fire; then after the entire evaporation of the quicksilver the plates are to be slowly cooled, rubbed with muriatic acid and put in a damp place over night, afterward rubbed with a solution of sal ammoniac and saltpeter and again slowly heated over a red fire. They are not to be allowed to become redhot, and when the proper degree of heat is reached the gold scale will rise in blisters, at which stage the plates are to be taken from the fire and the gold scraped off, any part of the plate on which the gold has not blistered to be rerubbed with the solution and again fired. The gold scales should be collected in an earthen dish and covered with nitric acid until all the copper is dissolved, when the gold can be smelted in the usual way, though after it is melted corrosive sublimate is to be put into the crucible until a blue flame ceases to be given off.

Salad Oil.

There is no excuse at the present day for the use of an inferior quality of salad oil. There was a time when the pure product was not attainable to the masses in this country. Today, through perfected methods of treating cotton seed, an oil is produced which not only for use on salads, but also in many culinary processes, leaves nothing to be desired. This is now purchasable at a cost of $2.30 for a case of 12 quarts, or $5.50 for eight one gallon tins. This product is pure, limpid and free from any objectionable odor or taste. The prejudice of Americans against the use of so called olive oil had its origin in the vile stuff which was formerly served at the average hotel or boarding house. Even today —and there is no excuse for it, in view of the perfect product obtained from cotton seed—it is impossible to obtain a good quality of salad oil in any small country town. The rancid compound dispensed under the name is repugnant even to a palate of brass. If the superior quality of oil now produced and sold so cheap in this country could find its way into universal use almost all our vegetables would be available as salads and provide a cheap and delightful aliment to which the larger portion of our people are entire strangers.—New York Sun.

Hopeless.

Sergeant Sayer once went the circuit for some judge who was prevented by indisposition going in his turn. He was afterward imprudent enough to move, as counsel, for a new trial in one of the causes heard by himself, on the ground of his misdirecting the jury as judge. Lord Mansfield said: "Brother Sayer, there is an act of parliament which, in such a matter as was before you, gave you discretion to act as you thought right." "No, my lord," said the sergeant, "that is just it; I had no discretion in the matter." "Very true, you may be quite right as to that," said Lord Mansfield, "for I am afraid even an act of parliament could not give you discretion."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Found a New Rival.

Editor In Chief—In your leader today, Mr. Grinder, you say, "In the multitude of counselors there is safety, as we learn from a certain book." Why did you not say, "As we learn from the Bible?"

Editorial Writer—You forget, sir, that it is our rule never to mention the name of a rival publication.—Boston Transcript.

SOCIABLE PACIFIC WHALES.

Like to Make Friends With Vessels—One Caught on a Fishing Line.

The coast of southern California is patrolled, especially in summer, by several varieties of whales, which add to the pleasure of sightseers along shore. Among these harmless monsters the California gray whale is conspicuous. It attains a length of from 40 to 60 feet. In the Santa Catalina channel these huge animals are almost always to be seen, their big heads rising from the water or their black tails being tossed aloft in the games and gambols in which they indulge. One of their curious caprices exhibited on rare occasions is to follow vessels. A ship bound from San Francisco to a South American port was followed three weeks by a whale that played about it, attempting no injury, but swimming alongside and receiving many bullets in its blubber without resenting them. When the ship was drydocked, the copper was found strangely discolored by the breath of this curious companion.

Last season a yacht belonging to the Santa Catalina Yacht club had a novel experience. Upon reaching the lee of the island the wind died away, and for several hours the yacht drifted with the current. The party on board were fishing, when suddenly a tug came at the line towing astern, and a whale at least 50 feet in length rose out of the water and dived, nearly taking the fisherman overboard. The powerful jerk broke the heavy line, but not before 20 or 30 feet had been paid out—enough for the yachtsman to claim that for one short delirious moment he had played a whale on a fishline. The whale, which was a California gray, had undoubtedly come up beneath the line, the hook catching in its fin in some way. When the excitement had subsided to some extent, another whale appeared off the bow, and then another, and in a few moments five of these giants were swimming about the yacht. They were so near that they could have been touched with an oar, and several times one or more gently rubbed their backs against the keel, slightly lifting the yacht, as big and heavy as she was—a 70 ton schooner.

For several hours these huge creatures played about the vessel, keeping so near that their blowing covered the decks with spray, and it must be confessed that some of the crew were not a little demoralized. One of the party told the writer that the skipper was the whitest man he had ever seen. The whales doubtless thought that the yacht was a new kind of whale and were trying literally to scrape acquaintance. As soon as the breeze sprang up they left for parts unknown.—Baltimore American.

Sardou as a Talker.

Sardou is eager in all he does, throwing himself completely into the subject, carried away by it, and dragging you with him, and so nervous. "Please take a chair," says he on welcoming you, "and sit down here by the fire" (for he seems always to be cold, keeping up the logs even in the month of September at Marly).

He then places his own armchair opposite yours. But instantly the conversation begins he is on his feet, walking about the library, his hands in his pockets. Your first word is a signal to him for a burst of eloquence, a fine mingling of reminiscence, history, politics, art, literature, painting, all enlivened by striking anecdotes and unexpected sallies. And you find yourself swept away by his contagious speech, following him breathlessly and even literally as he paces up and down the room. During this fantastic and almost diabolic promenade he has flung himself into chairs and upon tables, snatched up books, documents, old pictures, to illuminate his talk, even perhaps dashed off for you, with his rapid and clever pencil, some striking sketch and found time in all this to give orders to his servant and open the messages which pour in incessantly. He is one of the richest, most varied and picturesque talkers of our time, recalling to many the prodigious Dumas the elder, and pointing his talk with a power of facial expression which the latter had not. Whoever has not chatted with Victorien Sardou has no idea of what a causeur is.—McClure's Magazine.

Got Their Money's Worth.

It takes a Chinaman to get the full value of his money.

The other morning, about 10:30 o'clock, two of the Clark street colony went over to a State street theater, which opens its doors about noon and gives a continuous performance until 11 o'clock at night.

They bought two tickets for seats in the back of the balcony, and as soon as the doors opened they crowded in and were shown to their places.

They didn't say much, but their eyes were fixed on the stage, and their hands were buried in their sleeves. At 1 o'clock they were seen to smile faintly when two fluffy skirted dancers spun upon the stage. At 5 o'clock they were seen to smile the second time—the dancers had come back. Some amusement was caused in the audience by their presence, because it is not usual to see Chinamen in the theater. When the players were their funniest, the Chinamen were their soberest. At 10 o'clock they were seen to smile a third time. It was the third turn of the dancers with the fluffy skirts. At 11 o'clock the Chinamen left the theater reluctantly, having been there 12 hours for 15 cents each.—Chicago Record.

Artificial Cotton Yarn.

The production of artificial cotton yarn from wood pulp is declared by a Rhode Island experimenter to be a practicable industry, the difference between the two materials being said to be very slight as regards appearance, softness, strength, luster and general condition. It appears that for this purpose the wood of the spruce or the pine is used and is defibrated, after which it is disintegrated thoroughly and subjected to a good bleaching, much depending upon the latter process, an essential point being that the whiteness of the stock equals that of the genuine cotton material. Thus far, it is stated, the bleaching compounds have consisted of hot solutions of bisulphate of soda and chloride of lime. After bleaching the subdued pulp the cellulose is treated with a compound of chloride of zinc, castor oil and gelatin, resulting in the formation of a paste which is reduced to strands and rubbed into threads.

Under the naked eye the pulp thread is said to differ very little in appearance from the real cotton, possesses practically all the features of a pure cotton thread and is white and soft, but when compared beneath a strong microscope a difference is noticed, the fine, fuzzy and loose fibers so prominent in cotton threads being missing in the pulp sort, though not to the disadvantage of the latter. The peculiar twist character of cotton thread is also absent in the pulp strand, while the latter seems harder and smoother under the glass. —New York Sun.

What Shakespeare Did.

The latest Shakespeare story is as follows: A distinguished Englishman, who was traveling with his daughter, not long ago, stopped at Stratford for the usual Shakespearean pilgrimage. Meeting a group of school children in the street, he asked the way to Anne Hathaway's cottage. A small boy told him, and Mr. X. asked in return, "Why do people come to see that cottage?" "They come to see the things, the old things," answered the small boy. Then the literary visitor held up sixpence and said, "Now, this is for any one who can tell me best about Shakespeare." All the youthful eyes brightened, and one girl said vaguely, "Please, sir, he was a very noble gentleman!" Then Mr. X.'s daughter suggested, "Come, now, didn't he write something?" "Oh, yes, miss." "Well, what did he write?" Then after a long pause one boy said in a tone of conviction, "Please, sir, he wrote the Bible!"—London Standard.

Men and Mourning.

A gentleman wears deep mourning for a wife or mother for not less than one year. During that time his business suit is of rough black cloth, and his frock coat of the same. The proper black band, usually of fine cloth (not crape), is put on his hat by the hatter. His scarf is a dull silk, and no pin is in it. His gloves are heavy black glace kid, but no border save that of a narrow hem is seen on his all white handkerchiefs. His small visiting card and his stationery have a narrow black border. Etiquette lightens his loneliness by permitting him to visit his men friends two months after he has assumed mourning. Alone or with a man friend he may go, quietly and not in evening dress, to a public place of amusement, but he cannot go with a lady or be one of a party.—Ladies' Home Journal.

HALF PRICE!

ORIENTAL WARES

in every conceivable shape.

We had a thousand pieces when the season began. We have a hundred pieces now. They are worth the first price. Will you take them at a SACRIFICE? Remember that you take them at just HALF the marked price.

DOLLS.

Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this	week	$4.75
5.00	"	"	3.50
4.00	"	"	2.55
3.50	"	"	2.25
2.50	"	"	1.40
2.25	"	"	1.35
2.00	"	"	1.25
1.75	"	"	1.15
1.50	"	"	1.00

These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16½c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

SPECIAL PRICES ON

Carpet Departments.

Comforts, Blankets, Damask Portiers, Trunks.

Dress Goods.

Gloves, Underwear.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK!

No. 29 North Front St.

P. S.—On the 1st January BILLS will be rendered for all accounts on my Books, and I will appreciate an early settlement of same. Thanking the public for their generous patronage during the past year, I will make every effort to merit a continuance of same in the future.

dec 29 tf

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Pond's Extract

Checks Bleeding, Reduces Inflammation, Quiets Pain, Is the Bicycler's Necessity. Sores, Piles, **CURES** Burns, Colds, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Catarrh, Inflamed Eyes, Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, etc.

USE POND'S EXTRACT after Shaving—No Irritation.

USE POND'S EXTRACT after Exercising—No Lameness.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT is simply a marvel. What relief from excruciating pain. How instantly it cures PILES. 50 cents.

Buy GENUINE Pond's Extract for genuine cures. Buy imitations for imitation cures.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., N.Y.

aug 8 D&W

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 00 per annum, $1.00 for four months; 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2 00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5 00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

THE LATEST. THE GREATEST

Ninth Edition.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Not Condensed

Not Revised,

Not Mutilated.

—BUT—

The Great And Only

Encyclopædia Britannica.

Complete in 25 Volumes

The Encyclopædia Britannica is not only a complete compendium of all knowledge, but it is a dictionary of biography, a record of inventions, a history of discoveries, a calendar of dates, a registry of events, a glossary of technical and scientific terms, a collection of mathematical, chemical, and mechanical formulas, a handbook of law, a medical guide.

Best At'as in the World.

The most thorough and reliable key to business knowledge, a manual of games, sports and amusements, a theranus of statistics, a history of all countries and people, a storehouse of criticism, a treasury of curious learning, a vade mecum for the household and farm, as for the office and library, a repertory of useful information. If the professional or the business man should undertake to put upon his library shelves the special treaties, which would cover as wide a range of topics as those gathered in the Britannica, relating to his own pursuits, his purchases would extend over scores of volumes, some of them rare and expensive, and many of them not brought down to date.

Of all the works of reference now in the market, the Encyclopædia Britannica is not only the most comprehensive, but by far the cheapest, even at

The STAR will for a short time furnish this great work in Cloth binding at $1.60 per volume; in full sheep at $2.20 per volume, and will deliver the whole set upon payment of $5 cash, giving you long time to pay the balance.

The purchase of any Encyclopædia short of the best is not only bad judgment, but worse economy. The STAR will furnish you this, the greatest literary production of the century, at one-third the former price and on terms so accommodating that none need deny themselves the great advantage of owning this mine of information. Remember that the present is the only time we can call our own. We reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time. It is made as a favor to the STAR'S readers, and for the purpose of increasing our circulation. You are invited to call and examine the books, or send us your address for further particulars. Out of town subscribers can order by mail, and the books will be sent prepaid.

The Original Price of $8 Per Volume.

Heretofore this work could be obtained only at a great cost—from $125 to $200. It is now, for the first time, placed within reach of the masses. A saving of only 15 cents a day gives you this never-failing fountain of knowledge. Is it not worth such a slight effort to obtain it?

The Star Britannica Department,
9 and 11 Princess Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE SUN

The first of American Newspapers CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by Mail, - - - $6 a year
Daily & Sunday by Mail, $8 a year.

The Sunday Sun,

is the the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy. by Mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN,

dec 14 tf NEW YORK

Frank H Stedman, Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 163. jan 25 tf

Wanted,

A BARBER, A GOOD MAN CAN GET A first-class situation by applying to
A. PREMPERT,
feb 19 tf No. 11 South Front Street.

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

Daily Except Sunday.

North Bound 8	Stations.	South Bound 7
P M	—Wilmington—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville..........Lv	1 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

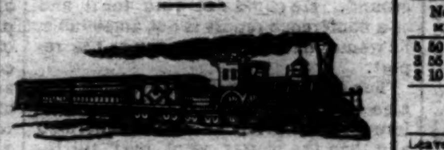
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



Schedule in Effect March 8, 1896.

Departures from Wilmington—Northbound.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.0. a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.35 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.3. p m, Warsaw 8.45 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.33 p m, †Tarboro 7.08 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.0. a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 5.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2 25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 9.45 a m returning leaves Tarboro 5 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 8.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m, Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8 50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3 00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 :6 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m. returning leave Clio 7 00 a m, arrive Latta 8 40 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5 35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5 25 a m, Cheraw 6.17 a m, Darlington 7.23 a m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, arrive Cheraw 9 22 p m, Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 18 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m. Returning, leave Darlington - 15 p m, Bennettsville 9 :9 p m arrive Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m. Leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.26 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11 18 p m, arrive Selma 2.55 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 33 a m, arrive Sumter †9 05 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 4 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Leave Elliott †11 20 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †5.40 a m and †3 00 p m, arrive Elliott †8 00 a m and †3.30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leave Pregnall †8 0 a m, arrive Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

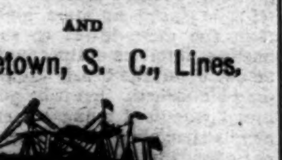
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Mar. 7
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Mar. 14

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday	Mar. 10
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Mar. 14

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Mar. 10
ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Mar. 17

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. mar 7 tf

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND ALL points on Black River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN,
feb 1 1m Agent.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

South Bound Daily No. 1.	Main Line.	North Bound Daily No. 2.
7 55 p. m	Ar... Wilmington ... Lv	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar ... Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 10 p. m
1 22 a m	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar... Walnut Cove... Lv	4 33 "
1 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 71 "
9 33 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

South Bound Daily No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	North Bound Daily No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m
6 13 "	Lv...... Maxton..... Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 59

South Bound Daily except Sunday. No. 15. Mixed.	Factory and Madison Branches.	North Bound Daily except Sunday. No. 16. Mixed.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur. Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro. .. Ar	9 30 "

North Bound.	No. 16 Mixed. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale........................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison........................	11 50 "

South Bound.	No. 15 Mixed. daily ex su
Leave Madison........................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale........................	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro........................	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R., for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.

WEST AND SOUTH.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1896		N. 41		No 403
		P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilmington	S A L	* 3 20		......
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12		
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55		......
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15		* 8 08
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01		8 49
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55		9 35
Leave Monroe	"	9 10		9 55
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 00		10 43
				P. M.
Arrive Lincolnton	"			12 01
Arrive Shelby	"			1 00
Ar Rutherfordton	"			2 10
		P. M.		
Leave Hamlet	S A L	† 7 20		
Arrive Osborne	"	7 45		
" Kollock	"	8 20		
" Cheraw	"	8 4.		
				A. M.
Leave Cheraw	S A L			† 6 35
" Kollock	"			6 55
" Osborne	"			7 30
Arrive Hamlet	"			7 55
		M		
Leave Wilmington	S A L	* 3 20		
				A. M.
" Monroe	"	9 00		* 9 55
Arrive Chester	"	10 20		11 02
				noon
" Clinton	"	11 50		12 15
		A M		P. M.
" Greenwood	"	12 48		12 57
" Abbeville	"	1 15		1 20
" Elberton	"	2 25		2 11
" Athens	"	3 35		3 07
" Atlanta	"	5 20		4 09
Leave Atlanta	A & W P	5 35		4 20
Arrive Montgomery	Wes of Al	10 45		9 0
		P M		A M
" Mobile	L & N	4 1		3 3
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30		* 7 0
		A M		P. M
Arrive Columbia	C N & L	*10 00		* 4 10
		A M		P M.
Arrive Augusta	P R & W C	† 9 35		* 5 05
				P. M.
Arrive Macon	M & N			* 8 40

EAST AND NORTH.

January 26th, 1896.		No. 38	No 402
			P M.
Leave Wilmington	S A L		* 3 20
		A. M	
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 34
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 12	11 21
			A. M.
" Raleigh	"	11 56	1 21
		P M	
" Henderson	"	1 00	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
		P M	A M.
Arrive Portsmouth	S A L	* 5 50	* 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 0	7 50
		P M	A M.
Arrive Richmond	A C L	* 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P R R	11 10	10 45
		A. M	P M
" Baltimore	"	12 48	12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

ARRIVE WILMINGTON from all points North, East, South and West 12.30 noon daily.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta, Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth, Trains 402, 403 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington, Trains 403 and 402.

Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

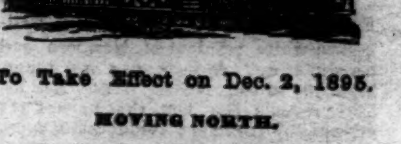
Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
feb 16 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p. m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

At the STAR Office.

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and Excellent for Placing Under Carpets

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Closed Lower—Corn Off a Trifle—Pork Products Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 12.—All other bull argument on wheat having proved futile, it was believed this morning that the cold wave which made its appearance would at least sustain the market, even if it failed to cause an advance, but the hope of relief was again shattered and prices declined, closing lower than they have in many days. For a short while immediately after the opening there was some firmness to the tone, but it disappeared upon the announcement of the stocks in Russian ports. May wheat opened firm at 64⅞ to 64¾c., sold between 65⅛ to 65⅛c and 64⅜c., closing at the inside—⅜ to ⅜c. under yesterday. Cash wheat sold at steady prices.

Corn edged off a trifle through the sympathy it had with wheat. There were no developments of material interest, little business and no news. The session was a spiritless one and the day's business could have been comfortably transacted in fifteen minutes. May corn opened at 30⅛c, declined ⅛c and closed at 30⅜c—⅛@⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn sold at firm prices, in some instances ⅛c advance being obtained, but the close was nominally easier, with futures.

The oats market was practically steady. May oats closed a shade under yesterday. Cash oats were firm.

Provisions—The product started in with prices under those of yesterday and was unable to regain the lost ground later. At the close May pork was 12½c under yesterday, May lard 5c lower and May ribs 5@7½c lower.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined two to four points, recovered this and advanced one to two points, lost this and declined eight to eleven, closing weak and eight to ten points lower for the day, with sales of 156,000 bales.

To-day's features: There was nothing stimulating in the speculative Liverpool news, and this fact, together with the failure to readjust the differences between the grades at the meeting of the revision committee yesterday, had much to do with the early decline here. The private advices from Liverpool are bullish and so are those from Manchester, whatever the public dispatches may say. The receipts at the ports to-day were light and they promise to be very small for the week, in fact, not much over 70,000 bales, whereas, a few days ago, they were estimated at 75,000, if not more. Thus we have 70,000 this week against 132,000 for the same week last year. This afternoon the market was unquestionably weak. Dullness of speculation, dullness of cotton goods, stop orders and more or less short selling drove it rapidly downward and it closed weak at about the lowest price of the day.

BUSINESS FAILURES

Growing Out of the Assignment of Rothschild, Baum & Stern.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 12.—As a result of the failure of the clothing firm of Rothschild, Baum & Stern, in Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, the Union Clothing Company—Solomon M. Levy, proprietor—made an assignment to-day to James M. Butler. The assets are valued at $100,000, liabilities $125,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 12—The Model Clothing Company of this city has filed a chattel mortgage for $82,934 for the benefit of creditors, with Lew Wallace, Jr., as trustee. The firm of Rothschild, Baum & Stern, who assigned yesterday at Rochester, N. Y., were part owners.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Cause of the Recent Decline in Its Stock and Bonds.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The recent decline in Southern Railway stock and bonds is understood to have been due to sales by members of the syndicate formed to underwrite the Richmond reorganization plan. A few days ago a call was made upon the syndicate members for the remainder of their subscriptions due, amounting to 30 per cent. In anticipation of the distribution of the Southern Railway securities which was made yesterday on the closing up of the syndicate, some of the members sold the bonds and stocks they were already carrying.

MILLIONAIRE MURDERER

Sentenced to be Hanged for the Murder of His Wife and Son.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

UNION, March 12.—Arthur Duestrow, the millionaire who killed his wife and three-year old son in St. Louis two years ago, was to-day sentenced by Judge Hirzel to die on April 22nd. Duestrow was in court when the sentence was passed. He merely smiled as the Judge named the date for the execution and after lighting a cigarette, left the court room in company with Sheriff Terry. He will be returned to the jail in St. Louis for safe keeping.

MURDER AT NEWBERN.

Wm. Lane's Body Found in Neuse River.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 12.—Since February 14th William Lane, a well-known white resident of Newbern, had been missing. A fisherman has found his body in the Neuse river. An inquest reveals the fact that he was not drowned. There are evidences of murder.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Spirits turpentine dull but steady 29@29½c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, March 12.—Spirits turpentine—market firm at 26½c asked; sales — bales Rosin firm; sales — barrels; quote: B $1 10, C $1 15, D $1 20, E $1 35, F $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 65.

SAVANNAH, March 12—Spirits turpentine closed quiet at 26½c; no sales reported; receipts 172 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,500 barrels; receipts 1,668 barrels; A B C $1 00, D $1 20, E $1 45, F $1 55, G $1 60, H $1 65, I $1 70, K 1 80, M $1 90, N $2 00, window glass $2 12½; water white $2 25.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs.

SENATOR HILL'S SPEECH

IN OPPOSITION TO THE CUBAN BELLIGERENCY RESOLUTIONS.

Senator Pritchard Supports Dupont's Claim in the Contested Election Case from Delaware—A Number of Bills Passed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 12—The conference report on the Cuban belligerency resolutions was again up in the Senate to-day and two speeches were made upon it. The first was by Mr. Hill, announcing his purpose of voting against the conference report, and stating the reasons which induced him to take that position after having voted for the resolution that passed the Senate. His opposition was to the third clause of the conference report which proclaims the purpose of the United States to be prepared to intervene in order to protect the legitimate interests of the United States. He opposed that resolution as being liable to misinterpretation, and as being unnecessary and therefore unwise. He thought it was too much like a threat, too much like buncombe, and that it was putting intervention on too low a ground. He could not vote for it, and as a conference report is not amendable, he would have to vote against the report.

The action of the Committee on Foreign Relations and of the Senate Conference was defended by Mr. Sherman and then the matter went over till to-morrow. Mr. Morgan having the floor. It was subsequently stated that Mr. Sherman would ask unanimous consent to-morrow to take up the conference report, displacing temporarily the Delaware election case, and that if objection were made he would move to take it up so that the matter would be decided by a majority vote.

After a speech by Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina, Republican, in support of Mr. Dupont's claim to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware, a number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

At the opening of the session, the House joint resolution for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and of certain claims of Tennessee against the United States was at the request of Mr. Harris of Tennessee, Democrat, taken from the calendar and passed.

The debate on the Cuban resolutions began at 1 o'clock and Mr. Hill took the floor. He stated, in the outset that he should vote against concurring in the report of the conference committee, and that his remarks were intended more as an explanation of his vote than any elaborate argument on the question involved. He wished to call attention to the parliamentary situation of the conference report. It had to be accepted in its entirety or be rejected. It could not be amended. It could not be changed. He objected to the third resolution, and he read it, with criticisms upon its language. It declared that the United States had not intervened in struggles between any European Governments and their colonies on this continent. What, he asked, did that word "intervene" mean? If it meant that the United States had not recognized those countries as belligerents, it was not true. The United States had recognized them as belligerents. It had done more than that. It had recognized their independence. Something more, therefore, Mr. Hill said, must be meant by intervention in the House resolution. It was not in the Senate's resolution. The Senate conferees had abandoned the two Senate resolutions. "Without the firing of a gun, with little consultation, the Senate conferees surrendered to the House." Evidently the word "intervened" meant something more." If it had any legitimate meaning at all it meant that the United States was to take part in the struggle between Spain and Cuba. An unnecessary resolution was an unwise one, and this third resolution was an unnecessary one. It was subject to double construction. It was liable to misinterpretation and if adopted it would produce mischief in the future. All the Senate had intended to do in its resolutions—for which he had voted—was to declare two points: First, that a state of war exists between Spain and Cuba, which warrants the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, and, second, that the kind offices of the United States Government should be extended to the end of securing Cuban independence.

Mr. Hill added, with strong emphasis: "We could not have gone further. We ought not to have gone further. This resolution is liable to complicate us. What is meant by this term 'intervened?' The resolutions sound too much like a threat—too much like buncombe. But it means more than that, and that is the reason why it is mischievous. Let's be frank with ourselves; let us be frank with Spain; let us be frank with Cuba. Let us not deceive either party to this controversy."

Going on to criticise the third resolution, Mr. Hill came to the clause which declares that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention if necessary. "And," he said, "what does that mean? If it means that we should increase our navy and our army, let it proceed by bill, duly introduced and passed, and to which the President of the United States shall become a party. Let us proceed to prepare, not by threatening preparation; not by idle boasts of preparation, but by bills. Let raise us the necessary revenue. Let us prove, in the form of law, what we are going to do to prepare for war. There is hardly any necessity, I think, for the declaration about protecting the legitimate interests of the United States. What interests? Not their lives; not their safety; not their comfort. Why are we to interfere? Not on the score of humanity. The resolution does not put our intervention on any such high ground. Not for the purpose of stopping bloodshed. Not for liberty's sake. Not because we want to help along free institutions. No such words are uttered. This House resolution says 'the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens.'"

Mr. Hill repeated this phrase with intense scorn, and he added: "This is placing our proposed action on very low ground. If there must be intervention, let it be placed on some higher ground than the mere losses to some of the business interests of the country. Let it be put upon the broad ground of stopping bloodshed. Let it be put upon the broad ground of doing something for a people struggling to be free. Let it be put upon the ground of our sympathy with the establishment of republics. But do not put it on the low ground that we are losing a few dollars by this contest between Spain and Cuba."

Mr. Hill read a telegram which he had received from a merchant in New York city, to the effect that the present attitude of the United States toward Cuba is seriously affecting the commerce of New York, and that the Spanish merchants were boycotting American products in consequence of Congressional action and were cancelling all orders. Commenting upon this dispatch and others of a similar character, Mr. Hill exclaimed, contemptuously: "And they expect me to place my vote upon a great international question of right or wrong on the mere point that some Spanish merchants in Cuba are boycotting my constituents in New York. With all due respect to these gentlemen, our action here proceeds, or should proceed, on higher grounds or better grounds, on more tenable grounds than that."

Mr. Hill read the anecdote about Patrick Henry's speech in defence of a revolutionary officer who was sued for the value of cattle taken by him from a man named John Hook, for the use of the army, and he quoted the closing words of the speech, to the effect that the general joy and acclamations of victory were changed into tones of discord by John Hook bellowing through the American camp "Beef, beef, beef." So in the years to come, Mr. Hill said, when this resolution, if it be adopted shall pass into history, it will be said that the American Congress voted to intervene in this quarrel between Spain and Cuba on the low ground that it was entailing losses on the people of the United States—"Beef, beef, beef," again.

For that reason, Mr. Hill said, he was opposed to the third resolution and he should vote against the conference report because it contained it. He was in favor of the other two sections of the conference report, because they were substantially the same as the Senate resolutions. He would not retract his action in those resolutions. He favored those resolutions because they expressed the opinion of Congress. He was not to be deterred by recent events or any change in sentiment that may have been brought about. He was not, he said, to be frightened off by the acts of a few Spanish students who had stoned our consulate and despoiled the American flag. It was self-evident that a state of war existed in Cuba. The newspapers were full of it, and Mr. Hill declared that there were some reliable correspondents and their reports gave an accurate account of the condition of affairs in the island. Mr. Hill was willing to stand by what these correspondents said.

It had been said by some that the Administration was being embarassed by these resolutions. "If the Administration thought these resolutions were embarrassing to it," said Mr. Hill, "some one here would have had knowledge of that fact. I cannot believe that the Administration would keep its own counsel so close that no one would know what it desired."

In response to a query from Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hill said he did not believe a single law would be changed by the passage of a concurrent resolution which did not receive the signature of the President. For that reason he believed the resolutions in concurrent form were proper and in that light he proposed to discuss them.

In 1836, Mr. Clay, in discussing this question, did not think a resolution expressing the opinion of Congress was "Pickwickian." Had the resolutions been made joint, the argument would have been made that they were interfering with the rights of the Executive. Mr. Hill said he was for the concurrent resolutions because they only expressed the opinion of Congress, and were respectful not only to our own President, but to the Government of Spain. He believed the President would carefully consider the resolutions. They would have a moral effect throughout this country and throughout the world. When Jackson was President Congress adopted concurrent resolutions expressing its opinion, not upon the question of belligerency, but upon the greater question of the independence of a country. Such resolutions were the only safe ones. Thus far should Congress go and no further.

In 1861 several foreign Governments properly recognized the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy, but not their independence. The United States itself recognized them as belligerents by exchanging prisoners and recognizing flags of truce. "The interests of humanity demanded that the Cubans should be treated as insurgents; their execution must be stopped. They must be treated as prisoners of war. Their recognition could not be offensive to Spain, and it should be granted by this Government in the interest of humanity and in accordance with the customs of all civilized nations.

In conclusion, he said: "Mr. President—While the true policy of this Government is that of peace—not peace at any price, but peace with honor—and while our general policy is that of non-intervention in the affairs of other countries, yet let me repeat what has been so often stated here and elsewhere that as one of the free States among nations, one of the greatest republics, it is impossible that our principles, our sentiments and our examples cannot produce effect upon the hopes of other people and society throughout the civilized world; and if other people, no matter in what quarter of the globe, whether near our shores or in the distant waters of the Pacific, imbued with the same spirit of liberty, catching the inspiration of our success, desire to found a republic and throw off the shackles of a monarchy, if we cannot consistently give them a helping hand at least we should not retard them; we should not crush them; we should not frown upon them."

In conclusion, Mr. Hill quoted the words of Daniel Webster in 1823, when he made his great speech in favor of the recognition of Greek independence.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina, Republican, took the floor in support of the right of Henry Dupont as a Senator from Delaware. He yielded, however, to Mr. Sherman of Ohio, Republican, who desired to speak on the Cuban resolutions.

Referring to the failure to make the resolutions joint, Mr. Sherman said the committee did not deem this wise. There was no politics in the matter; the committee sought simply to do what was best in the premises. Had the resolutions been made joint, the President would have been compelled at a critical stage of the war in Cuba to either approve or disapprove them within ten days. All that was wanted was an expression of the opinion of Congress. However they may differ from the President on matters of domestic policy no one believed but that he would be active, energetic and honest in his dealings with foreign Powers, and in case of war, actuated by a strong American sentiment. From all that was before the committee, that body was convinced that the testimony was ample to justify the resolutions brought in by the committee.

"If there is no state of war in Cuba," exclaimed Mr. Sherman passionately, "where in the name of h—l does war exist, for war is h—l." Mr. Sherman contended that the dispatches from Cuba and all the testimony before the committee showed that a state of war existed in the island, and that the Spanish Government had been unable to quell the insurgents. The natives were fighting for freedom and liberty and the blood of every American should leap in sympathy for those now endeavoring to throw off the Spanish yoke.

The material resolution was the one that simply granted belligerent rights, and Mr. Sherman said he could not understand how any man could enter an objection to this resolution, which was solely in the interest of humanity. Congress had done nothing it ought not to do in this question, but it was slow in doing what ought to be done. The war in Cuba, said Mr. Sherman, ought to be continued until the Cubans gained their freedom; then all America would be free.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House to-day spent all of its time considering contested election cases. One of them—that of H. Dudley Coleman vs. Charles F. Buck, from the Second Louisiana District—was disposed of without debate by the adoption of the resolutions unanimously reported by Elections Committee No. 2 that Coleman, Republican, was not elected and that Buck, Democrat, had been and was entitled to his seat.

Debate upon the other—William F. Aldrich vs. Gaston A. Robbins, from the Fourth Alabama District—was begun and continued for several hours.

The report made by Mr. Royse of Indiana, Republican, and the other members of the majority of the committee, find that the majority for Robbins should be 286, but that this apparent majority was obtained by fraud. They therefore recommend the seating of the contestant Aldrich.

The minority of the committee, through Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas, Democrat, find in their report that Robbins' majority was 559, and recommend that he be permitted to retain his seat.

The majority recommendation was supported by Messrs. Moody of Massachusetts, Linney of North Carolina, and Royse of Indiana, and the minority by Mr. Bartlett of Georgia.

At 5.15 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

SOUTHERN INDUSTRIES.

Cotton Mill Enterprises Continue to Command the Greatest Attention.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, March 12.—The *Manufacturers' Record's* summary of industrial enterprises reported from the South during the past week shows that the increasing activity continues unabated. Among the leading enterprises reported for the week were the adoption of plans by the Illinois Central Railroad for the construction of a 1,000,000 bushel grain elevator at New Orleans; the organization of a $1,000,000 company in Atlanta to build an 11 story office building; a $300,000 depot at Fort Worth, Texas; a $250,000 hotel by Northern capitalists at Charlotte, N. C.; a $50,000 lumber company and extensive coal mining operations in Alabama; a $250,000 marble quarrying company in Arkansas; a $15,000 electric light plant at Ocala, Fla.; a $100,000 tool and machine company at Atlanta; a $100,000 cotton seed oil mill at Augusta; a $34,000 electric light plant and water works at Lafayette, La.; several extensive contracts for the enlargement of a sugar refinery in the same State; a $10,000 furniture factory at Mebane, N. C.; a $35,000 flour mill at Lafayette, Tenn.; a steel bolt mill at Chattanooga; a $500,000 company organized to bore for oil in Tennessee; a $15,000 ice factory at Abilene, Texas; railroad shops and car works to employ 300 to 400 hands and rice mill at Port Arthur, Texas; $50,000 cotton gin company at Waco; a coal washing plant in Southwest Virginia to handle 400 tons of coal a day; large cement works at Glasgow and a $50,000 quarrying company organized at Norfolk to operate in North Carolina.

Cotton mill enterprises continue to command attention, and every week shows a number of companies organized to build mills and enlargements of established mills. Among the textile enterprises reported for the week were the purchase of an extensive factory in Atlanta, to be equipped with woollen machinery by a company organized with a capital of $182,000; a $30,000 cotton mill company at Chester, S. C.; a 20,000 spindle mill at Mount Pleasant, N. C.; a $75,000 mill at Yorkville, S. C.; a call for bids for the erection of a 10,000 spindle mill at Columbia, S. C., and a new company organized at Cathwood, S. C.

KENTUCKY'S LEGISLATURE.

Another Stormy Session—Policemen in Attendance—An Important Ruling by the Chair Over Which Democrats are Jubilant—The Ballot—Adjournment until To-Day.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 12.—Gov Bradley and Mayor Julian had a conference this morning about preserving the peace in case of trouble to-day, and at 10 o'clock six big policemen were stationed in the lobby between the House and Senate chambers. The mayor also had conferences with the presiding officers of the Senate and House. The mayor wanted the House cleared of all except members and officers when the time for the joint session arrived.

By 11 o'clock the House was jammed. Women formed a large portion of the crowd. In the Senate this morning, Mr. Jones, Republican, offered an amendment to the journal which made it appear that the Senate had adjourned before the report declaring seats vacant was considered. The Lieutenant Governor said he had intended finally to put the motion for expulsion. The Senate voted down the amendment and approved the journal as it stood.

The mayor ordered the police to clear the lobby of all but members and officers before noon. The crowd resented this, but ex-members and State officials had to go as well as the rabble.

The Chief of Police of Lexington and three of his men assisted the Frankfort officers. Jack Chinn, Jim Williams and Walter Sharp were allowed to stay as special assistants to the Senate doorkeeper, as were many other friends of Blackburn who wore police badges on their coats. James and Walton were still in the House when the Senate was announced at the door ready for the joint session. Sheriff Armstrong and several strange deputies were on the floor. When the roll was called none of the Republicans answered to their names until Deboe was called, when he responded, Jones. Lay and Landes followed, and the Republicans began answering to their names. Neither clerk called the names of the unseated members. No one attempted to interfere with James and Walton who still had seats on the floor. Senator Bronston (Democrat) asked for the reading of yesterday's journal of each House. Mr. Burnet (Republican) objected to the reading of any but the joint session journal.

The chair decided that the journal of the joint proceedings could be read.

Mr. Carroll forced from the chair the most important ruling of the session. He declared that he would rule on all questions that seventy members must be present "and voting."

This removed the menace to the Democrats from the presence of Messrs James and Walton, even if Mr. Dunlap were also present.

The chair demanded the roll call for the vote for Senator, while Mr. Bronston demanded that the sergeant-at-arms remove all who were not entitled to seats. This Assistant Sergeant Sommers started to do, but as it interfered with the reading of the roll call he sat down.

The Republicans did not vote and the Democrats divided themselves between Carlisle and Blackburn in the usual proportion. The session then adjourned.

It is agreed on all sides that the chair's ruling that seventy must be present and voting relieves the situation. Nobody will now object to the unseated members and no more trouble is looked for.

The ballot stood: Blackburn, 51; Carlisle, 12; Buckner, 1.

The Democrats are jubilant over the chair's ruling mentioned above. They think they will get the seventy votes necessary to elect before the Legislature adjourns Tuesday.

The plans of the Republicans are in the hands of Mr. St. John Boyle, their candidate. Attorney General Taylor and Senator Bennett, and none of the other members know what is to be the programme each day until the joint assembly has convened. The cue is to be given when Senator Bennett, whose name heads the roll, votes or remains silent when his name is called, the others following suit. By this means the secrets of the campaign are kept until the time for action.

Late to-night it was learned authoritatively that plans are effected for seating Dunlop in the House to morrow. The matter is being kept secret. Dunlop's presence in the joint assembly was the occasion of a Democratic storm. If he votes so will Senators James and Walton, and in that event the Democrats will attempt to vote Kaufman, the unseated member, also.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

GENERAL WEYLER ISSUES A CONFISCATION PROCLAMATION.

Merchants and Others in Havana Compelled to Sign a Protest Against the Action of the United States Congress—The Insurgent General Maceo Has Re-entered Havana Province.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, VIA TAMPA, FLA, March 12.—The protest against the action of Congress being circulated in Havana for the signatures of commercial houses, presidents of clubs, corporations and merchants generally, has nearly stirred up a riot here. Many houses refusing to sign have been threatened; others signed under duress. The members of the Union Club threaten to depose the president for signing the name of the club. The editor of the *La Discussion* declined to sign the name of his paper on the ground that he had no authority during the absence of the director, who is in Madrid. Given the choice of signing or cease publishing he signed.

Gen. Weyler's last proclamation providing for confiscation of the property of those inactive or passive in aid of the rebellion is bitterly denounced by Cubans. It is said to furnish petty officials a basis for extensive blackmail operations and also to wreak vengeance upon Cubans generally. Under its terms the property of any person failing to present himself in fifteen days must be seized. Many who have been compelled to flee into interior towns or to the cities on the coast, and others who have gone abroad awaiting quieter times and left their homes deserted or in charge of servants, may lose all.

The elections ordered to take place April 19th attract little attention. The three parties will go through the form of holding an election, all voting for the same candidates, who have been named not by the parties themselves, but by the Spanish authorities. The mockery of the elections will be apparent when among the candidates are found the names of Gen. Suartz Valdez, now in command of the troops in Pinar del Rio, Gen. Pola Avieja, who is in Spain; Gen. Pando, who is in command of the second division of the army here, and Romero Robledo, who is in Spain and whom all Cubans hate. Just now the voting is to be managed while the island is a vast armed camp and a large portion of it in the hands of the enemy, has not been divulged. The wise men at the palace have been at work for days on a proclamation covering the elections which is awaited with interest.

A number of residents of Seiba del Augua, Havana province, have arrived here and tell the following story: A large party of insurgents appeared near their town Saturday. The Spanish garrison immediately took from their homes all the Cubans in the town, and at the point of the bayonet compelled them to stand in line in front of the garrison. They were in mortal terror as the insurgents advanced to attack the town. The invaders seeing unarmed men standing in front of the Spanish troops, withheld their fire, and finally withdrew without making any attack. After this occurrence the best part of the residents of Seiba del Augua fled to the city.

CLARK.

MADRID, March 12.—A special dispatch to the *Imparcial*, from Havana, says that Maceo has re-entered the province of Havana, and is now near San Nicholas. Gomez remains in the province of Matanzas.

HAVANA, March 12.—Several encounters between Government troops and detached bands belonging to the forces of Gomez and Maceo have been reported around Los Palos, in the province of Matanzas, near the line of the province of Havana, and also near Bagaes, in the latter province.

Gen. Gasco reports from Marzillo that his command has had an engagement with the rebel band led by Reyes. One insurgent was captured. During a reconnoissance the insurgents exploded an earth torpedo, wounding several soldiers. In an engagement between Arapali's battalion and Palcio's band near Managua, province of Havana, the rebels lost five wounded and three prisoners. The gunboat Lince narrowly escaped capture by the insurgents at Juan Fernandez, near Sancti Spiritus, on March 3. The rebels blocked the river with chains made by twisting fine wire and prevented the gunboat from getting out of the river. The gunboat Satellite went to her rescue and acting in conjunction with a land force succeeded in breaking the chains and saving the Lince, together with her convoy of several schooners laden with supplies. One hundred and ten prisoners arrived from Las Villas yesterday and were sent to Morro Castle.

Captain General Weyler has ordered that all individuals captured from this date in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, who are supposed to belong to the insurgent forces, be set at liberty if they deny having joined the rebels voluntarily, and if they will promise, before two witnesses fidelity to the cause of Spain and do not appear to be responsible for other crimes. They will, however, be subject to the surveillance of the authorities.

A fire at Royla, opposite Havana, last night, destroyed the sugar refinery of the American firm of Crabb, Tray & Co. Two warehouses and twelve small houses were also burned. The total loss is estimated at $230,000. The refinery was insured for $100,000.

WARM WIRELETS.

A dispatch from Bombay says that Samuel L. Clemmons (Mark Twain) is seriously ill at Jeypore.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $126,054,835. The withdrawals for the day were $162,100.

Italians desirous of escaping military services are flocking into France by every railway train and there is no diminution of their numbers.

Mr. J. Armstrong Chanler denies a rumor that he is to marry a cousin of Amelie Rives, his divorced wife. He says he is not thinking of marriage at all.

All the union tailors employed in Chicago will go on strike to-day to assist the clothing cutters and trimmers who have been struggling for several weeks to win against their former employers.

A New Orleans dispatch announces the burning of the cotton oil mill at Clarksdale, Miss., near Memphis. The loss is about $100,000, only partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Geo. M. Coffin, of Charleston, S. C., yesterday entered upon the duties of Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, to which position he was appointed by Secretary Carlisle upon the recommendation of Comptroller Eckels.

The "Free Silver Democratic party of Michigan" was formed yesterday at Lansing. A committee will appear before the State committee at Detroit next month, and if silver is not given recognition the silver men will bolt.

In the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Harriet Monroe has been awarded $5,000 against the New York *World*, for damages for unlawfully publishing a poem written by the plaintiff to be delivered on the occasion of the dedication of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

REV. ZEPHANIAH MEEK, D. D.

Eminent Methodist Divine Cured of Nerve Trouble by Paine's Celery Compound.

Rev. Zephaniah Meek, D. D., is a household name all over the South. Since 1867 he has owned and edited the "Central Methodist," the leading paper of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. He represented his State at the General Conference.

He was one of the Kentucky Commissioners at the Chicago Columbian Exposition. During his ministry in the South he has built and dedicated five chapels. He writes from Catlettsburg, Ky., where his home is, as follows:

"I have used several bottles of Paine's celery compound for nervous trouble, resulting from overwork, and with immediate effect, as well as permanent benefit. It is the best nerve tonic that I have ever tried. It has also been used in my family with great benefit."

Tired-out, half-sick men and women need something more than a mere rest. They need a positive, unmistakable nerve food; they must have a reserve of nerve-force to draw from, before their heads will cease to ache and their nerves cease to tremble with neuralgia.

It is estimated that there are over ten million nerve fibres in the body.

So long as these tissues are kept fully nourished, one lives in blissful ignorance of any such thing as neuralgia, headaches or even a nervous system, but let one become "run-down" and the nutrition of the body get low, and every one of these myriad fibres becomes a live wire within the flesh. Headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism and other forms of nervousness and debility result directly from a famished nervous system. Paine's celery compound is able to correct this faulty condition. It builds up the nervous system and sustains it. The brain at once feels the strengthening effects of the superb nutriment. There are thousands of men and women today who have been enabled to keep vigorously at work, who must have given up but for Paine's celery compound.

Nervous affections are a warning to busy people.

At the earliest sign of reduced nerve force, inability to sleep, languor, or a gloomy habit of mind, everyone should look immediately to the nutrition of their nervous system and to the purity of their blood. Paine's celery compound will attend to both of these urgent needs more thoroughly and more speedily than anything else in the world. Paine's celery compound is not to be confounded with the common preparations, the sarsaparillas and nervines. Being the discovery of a man of science, Prof. Edward E Phelps, M. D., LL.D. of Dartmouth College, it has the support of the best physicians; they prescribe it universally; and the many sick persons made well by its use proves that that support is merited.

To the great majority of business men a vacation, to say nothing of three months of complete inactivity, is out of the question at this season, even when their brains demand a complete rest and their nerves ache and threaten them with prostration. Now, there are hundreds of business men and hard-worked professional men in this city in just this condition. What are they to do? Those who are tired out, "run down" and debilitated at this trying season will do well to read some of the straightforward and convincing statements from the men and women who have been cured by Paine's celery compound.

Nervous weakness vanishes before Paine's celery compound as mist before the strong, health-giving rays of the sun. Convince yourself of the fact at once, if your health is at all impaired.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

Returned to Washington From His Duck Shooting Expedition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The President returned to Washington about 10 o'clock to-night. The usual incidents of his landing at the wharf and being carried away to the Executive Mansion in his private carriage appear to be the main features of the arrival. The shooting was, so far as could be learned, hardly up to the average of a good ducking day, but the party appeared to be pleased with their "outing" and after cheery good nights went to their respective homes.

FATALLY BURNED.

Mrs. Fannie Ivey, an Aged Lady of Raleigh.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 12.—This morning during the absence of the remainder of the family Mrs. Fannie Ivey, seventy-two years of age, was burned to death at the home of her son, Henry M Iver, general store-keeper of the Seaboard Air Line. Her body was found by a grand child on the hearth, so badly burned that she was unrecognizable. It is thought she was removing the blower from the grate and had an attack of vertigo or was paralyzed.

The building occupied by the Pope Manufacturing Company, bicycle manufacturers, Boston, Mass., was badly damaged by fire yesterday noon. The inside of the building, which is a six-story structure, is almost entirely burned out, and it is estimated that the entire loss will be about $125,000.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

ITALY IN AFRICA.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL HEREAFTER ACT ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Fresh Disturbances in Armenia—A Spanish Loan for Prosecution of the War in Cuba—Negotiations for a New Chinese Loan—English Military Officers Said to Have Offered Their Services to Spain.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ROME, March 12.—Advices received from Africa say that King Menelik's army is advancing slowly and has now reached Entisco, midway between Adowa and Adigrat. Communication with Kassala is unbroken. Osman Digma is now at Gain Sit.

The *Italia* says it understands that the Government will hereafter act strictly on the defensive in Africa.

It is learned that after the battle at Adowa only seventeen per cent. of the Italian army answered to their names at roll call.

PARIS, March 12.—The *Figaro* publishes an article dealing with the fresh disturbances in Armenia and the policy of blindness and inertia which prevails in the Yildiz Palace, in which it says: "According to the latest intelligence a revolution in the palace is imminent, the object of it being to compel the recalcitrant members of the palace clique to adopt ideas of tolerance and progress."

LONDON, March 12.—A dispatch from Madrid to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Premier Canovas del Castillo, after consulting the managers of the Colonial and Barcelona banks, called a meeting of the Cabinet, which decided to secure a monthly subscription of $6,000,000 for the purpose of prosecuting the war in Cuba, the Government to pay six per cent. interest therefor. It is hoped by this plan to avoid credit operations abroad.

PEKIN, March 12.—A contract has been signed with an Anglo-German syndicate for a new Chinese loan of 16,000,000 pounds at 5 per cent. The loan is to be issued at 94.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons to-day Hon. W. S. Broderick, Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office stated in reply to a question asked by Dr. Tanner (member for Middle Cork) that the War Office knew nothing of a report that English military officers had offered their services to Spain in the event of the occurrence of hostilities between that country and the United States. The penalties of such action, he added, would be enforced in accordance with the foreign enlistment act.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Travelling Salesmen Wanted—To carry our line as "side line." Best selling goods on market and little trouble. Address Cheraw Knitting Mills, Cheraw, S. C. mar 13 3t

Photograph Frames. A fine lot of beautiful Frames just arrived. See them Fine Photographs a specialty, $1.00 per dozen and up. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 12 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store, No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

Notice to all interested —The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. d21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House d21

EVER ONWARD

And upward is our motto; remembering the rule, that economy is the road to wealth. We have made special efforts for years to try to buy our goods for less than their real value, and we likewise try to sell them on the same basis.

Dress Goods. Dress Goods.

Dress Plaids, 28 inches wide, bright, pretty colors, at 10c a yard; 32 inches wide at 15c a yard. A lovely line of Half Wool Plaids 36 inches wide, in bright, stylish colors for Spring trade, at 25c. A better line and nicer goods at 40 and 60c a yard. A 36 inch Henrietta at 15c a yard; 39 inch. all colors, at 25c a yard. Silks for shirt waist and evening dresses. We have them in solid colors, plaids and figures for 25, 29 35 and 50c. We also have a nice line of pearl buttons, in large and small sizes, from 5c to $1.50 per dozen. In new style goods, a Taffa Silk at 10c a yard White Goods, Lawn, Piques, Wash Linens and Dimity. In Book Fold Lawn, from 6 to 25c. In Dimities, we have a lovely line, 36 inches wide, at 18c per yard. Wash Linens, all colors, at 5 cents a yard. Notions of all styles. Ladies' and Gent's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in plain white and colored bordered, at 5c a piece. A very pretty Cambric Handkerchief, hemstitched, for 10c a piece. Children's Handkerchiefs, in colored borders, at 3c a piece. In Hosiery, our 10c line of Children's Hose are fast black, double sole and full regular size. Our 12½c line are double heel and toe, seamless, warranted fast black. Our line of Ladies' Black Hose at 5, 10 and 15c up to 35c a pair.

You will find us at 112 North Front Street, opposite Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

mar 8 tf

Just Received

Canvass Bicycle Leggings

—FOR—

Ladies and Gentlemen

—IN—

Black, Tan and Pearl Colors.

LADIES', 75c., GENTLEMEN'S, $1, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.

mar 8 tf

CASH TALKS.

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,

HAMES, HAME STRINGS,

Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,

Iron King Cook Stoves

AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co.

29 South Front Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SAFES!

All Sizes and Make.

WRITE OR CALL ON

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR AND 1896

Country Gentleman.

THE BEST OF THE

AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES

DEVOTED TO

Farm Crops and Processes,

Horticulture & Fruit-Growing,

Live Stock and Dairying,

While it also includes all minor departments of Rural interest, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Replies, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the Week. Its MARKET REPORTS are unusually complete, and much attention is paid to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—*When to Buy and When to Sell*. It is liberally Illustrated, and contains more reading matter than ever before. The subscription Price is $2.50 per year, but we offer a SPECIAL REDUCTION in our

CLUB RATES FOR 1896.

TWO SUBSCRIPTIONS,	in one remittance		$
SIX SUBSCRIPTIONS,	do.	do.	10
TEN SUBSCRIPTIONS,	do.	do.	15

☞ To all New Subscribers for 1896, paying in advance now, WE WILL SEND THE PAPER WEEKLY from our RECEIPT of the remittance, to January 1st, 1896, WITHOUT CHARGE.

☞ SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, *Publishers*, ALBANY, N. Y.

oct 15 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover county, made in the cause of Edward Dudley Cowan et al vs W. D. Cowan et al, pending before the Clerk of the said Superior Court, the undersigned will expose for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., the following described tract of land situate in the county of New Hanover, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the Poor House tract on Smith's Creek, and running thence along the east line of said tract north 45 deg east 2,621 feet to a stone marked N. H. C., thence with said line north 45 deg west 1,155 to a stone marked N. H. C., thence north 37 deg. 15 min. east 75 feet to the corner of Garrell's land, thence with said Garrell's line north 14 deg east 493 feet to another of his corners, thence along the line of said tract north 78 deg east 1,254 feet to a pine tree marking the course of Garrell's and Kerr's lines, thence with Kerr's line south 72 deg. east 1,848 feet to a stake, thence south 49½ deg. east 1,716 feet to or near Smith's Creek, thence southwardly with the creek to the beginning, containing about 1,0[illegible] acres.

February 10th, 1896. THOMAS C. McILHENNY, Commissioner.

feb 11 30t

A Few Hours Before Day

ON MARCH 3rd, our esteemed citizen Mr. H. H. Bloom was robbed of $1,500 in cash, at his residence, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets. Mr. Bloom is in the habit of keeping his money in his house, and was robbed once before. This time the robber entered his bedroom and took a key from under his pillow. We regret that a man who has industry and ability and economy enough to save up $1,500 should lose his money in such a way, and incur great risk of losing his life—which is infinitely more valuable than money. A man of Mr. Bloom's sense certainly should be able to find a perfectly safe place for his money. Why did he not investigate the Wilmington Savings & Trust Company? We know some banks have been badly managed in Wilmington in the past, and many good people lost their money. The Trust Company is one bank which invites investigation. The officers of this bank don't only tell you it is good but they will buy all the stock you can find and will pay you 15 per cent. premium for it. The stock, premium and all must be entirely lost before a single depositor is in danger of losing one cent. Besides you are paid 4 per cent interest on your deposit.

"Make all the money you can. Save all the money you can," and deposit it in the WILMINGTON SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

mar 6 tf

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF PROTRACTED ILL-health and because of the fact that I am unable at this time to give the proper care and attention to the business, I am compelled to offer the DAILY REVIEW for sale.

The paper is now in its 20th year of continued existence, has a good patronage and many warm friends and in the hands of an enterprising, intelligent young man can be made a very valuable property.

The Job Office of the paper is not included in the above offer, for after the paper is disposed of I expect to give my entire time and attention to that branch of the business.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, which was established in 1844, and which is my weekly issue, is included in the above offer.

feb 21 tf JOSH T. JAMES.